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Italians Invade Egypt And British Somaliland, Claim Enemy in Flight

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 6, 1940

War Summary: Italians Invade Somaliland

Italian advance from Libya into Egypt and from three points of Italian East Africa into British Somaliland were announced from Rome and Cairo, respectively. The Italians claimed to have put the British to flight in Egypt. British said that three columns of Italians were advancing into Somaliland. [Details: Page 5.]

German raids on Britain were concentrated on towns of the northeast coast of England, although minor raids were reported over the southeastern area.

Italian attacks upon Gibraltar were indicated by reports from Spain that munitions dumps had been blown up there.

Merchantmen sunk by Germans were said to number three, all armed, and totaling 16,875 tons, while being convoyed. Germans claimed to have sunk 4,986,860 tons of "enemy" ships since the beginning of the war, about four times the number admitted by Britain.

In London, tentative plans were reported for Parliament to recess Aug. 22 for two or three weeks.

Prime Minister Churchill was received in audience tonight by King George.

In Northern Ireland, Finance Minister J. M. Andrews, introducing the supplementary budget to Parliament, estimated Northern Ireland would contribute £6,000,000 sterling to the Imperial Exchequer this year instead of £4,500,000 as provided under the previous budget.

In New England: Defense Housing Planned

The United States destroyer Madison was named and then commissioned today at a pier at the Charlestown Navy Yard to which she had been taken some time ago from the drydock in which she was built. The vessel cost $5,000,000. [Details: Page 9.]

The Hayden Goodwill Village, devoted to the education of 80 homeless boys of 15 to 21 years during the summer, will be dedicated at South Athol, Mass., on Thursday. The Village has been donated by Charles Hayden. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

New England cities and towns, which have been given such a volume of national defense business as to attract hundreds of additional workers, are taking steps to provide additional housing for new workers. [Details: Page 9.]

Only four of New England's 12 United States Senators and one of the region's 29 Representtaives have come out in favor of the Burke-Wadsworth compulsory training bill so far, a survey disclosed. Most are still uncommitted. [Details: Page 9.]

No Warships Guard Windsors on Atlantic

Aboard S. S. Excalibur at Sea (AP)—No British warships to guard safe passage for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor have been sighted since this ship left Lisbon, Portugal, on Aug. 1, it was stated. The only craft thus far seen was the Yankee Clipper, which dipped in salute over this ship.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, Maj. Eric Dutton, Bermuda Colonial Secretary, announced the Windsors will visit there en route to the Bahamas. The Excalibur is expected to reach Bermuda Aug. 8.

Supreme Soviet Approves Admission of Latvia

Moscow (AP)—The Supreme Soviet (Parliament) has unanimously approved Latvia's request to become a member of the U. S. S. R. A similar application from Estonia was to be considered today. The Supreme Soviet already has incorporated as a Soviet Republic the third Baltic State, Lithuania, as well as territory gained by ultimatum from Rumania.

Berlin (AP)—Estonia has voted the capital penalty for citizens of the Estonian Socialist Soviet Republic living abroad who refuse to return to Estonia on the order of the Government, the German wireless reported. Confiscation of their property was also decreed.

Moscow (AP)—Slaying in Helsingfors of a member of the "Society for Friendship and Peace with the U. S. S. R." was reported in dispatches of the Soviet News Agency, Tass. A Canadian, member of the Finnish International Brigade during the Russo-Finnish war, was charged with the shooting, said to have been originally directed against one of the leaders of the Society.

In Far East: London-Tokyo Tension Eases

Japanese released by Britain, although only one of the nine arrested, appeared to ease the tension between Britain and Japan a little. [Details: Page 4.]

Burma road between India and China has been reopened for all commodities except those banned in the recent British-Japanese agreement.

Chinese gunmen fatally shot Capt. Paul Yankovsk, White Russian Director of the Japanese Affairs Section of the French Concession's police in Shanghai.

In Washington: Hull Sees Big Task for Americas

Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, warned the American people that, despite recent agreements at Havana for hemispheric defense and co-operation, "there are other and immense tasks" facing the 21 American republics. [Details: Page 1.]

Certified civilian airplane pilots numbered 41,006 on July 1, an increase of 59 per cent over July 1 of 1939, announced the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Coronado's Expedition 400 years ago through the Southwestern States is being commemorated with a special three-cent stamp, to be issued Sept. 7, announced Postmaster General James A. Farley. It is to be sold first at Albuquerque, N. M.

The House voted 251 to 46 to override the President's veto of legislation to authorize state intervention in Federal court actions which might curtail powers claimed by the state. [Details: Page 3.]

The Navy calls for bids to be opened Aug. 14 for machinery for 43 submarines under its 70 per cent expansion program.

Increased Power for Quezon Forecast

Manila (AP)—A bill investing President Quezon with extraordinary powers to deal with the emergency situation caused by world disturbances was passed on second reading today by the National Assembly. This is considered tantamount to final action.

President's Son Starts on Law Job

NEW YORK (AP)—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, has landed a job in the Wall Street law firm headed by Eugene L. Garey, who says he's no New Dealer. "After all," said Mr. Garey, "the kid wants to be a lawyer, and we're not going to treat him any different from anybody else. He'll have to run errands and do everything else that the job implies. Give him a year in the office and I'll tell you whether he's going to be a lawyer or not."

Mr. Roosevelt, graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, still has his bar examinations to pass. He will begin as a clerk with the Garey firm.

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Governor Cites 100,000 Jobs In Labor Talk

Saltonstall addresses courteous but hostile audience at session of State Federation.

A politically hostile but courteous audience greeted Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today as he addressed the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor only 24 hours after leaders of the organization had reiterated their intention of seeking the Governor's defeat in the November election.

Carefully avoiding controversial issues, Governor Saltonstall told the Convention that approximately 100,000 more persons are employed in Massachusetts today then there were two years ago and called for co-operation of labor and industry to open new job opportunities for young people.

Only on one issue did the Governor tread closely to the criticism of his Administration by Nicholas P. Morrissey, President, and Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. That issue concerned changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law.

Asks for Changes

"The Unemployment Compensation Law is not perfect," he said. "I hope your organization sees to it that necessary changes will be made in the Law at the next Legislature."

The Governor was applauded only twice during his speech. One point of applause came when the Governor invited Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Taylor to serve as members of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety now being established to co-ordinate defense activity in the State. The other occasion was when he praised James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries and former President of the Federation, for his work in conciliating labor difficulties.

Stressing the importance of providing jobs for young people, Mr. Saltonstall said: "We want to see that young people get jobs. I believe that upon our young people the future of our country depends. You and I believe that we have the best type of government in the world. That government will stand if the majority of the people feel that they are better off here than anywhere else."

He hailed the Federation as one of the most powerful organizations for good government and citizenship in the State and in the Nation.

Efficiency Held Vital

The Governor pointed out that with the enormous new taxes necessary to finance the national defense program it is vitally necessary that state and local government be conducted efficiently, honestly, and economically.

The Governor eagerly revealed that during 1939, 227 new industries were established in Massachusetts, employing 11,000 new workers. During the same year, 127 local industries effected substantial expansion, thus increasing employment.

The Chief Executive proudly stated that Massachusetts last year established the industrial State record of having the fewest number of work days lost through labor disputes.

Compulsory military training on a selective basis was indorsed by Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, who for 25 years has been promoting labor education, in an address preceding the Governor's speech.

Delegates applauded when, repudiating the position of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mr. Miller declared: "The men of labor are not prepared to accept the doctrine of working with Herr Hitler or a world dominated by Herr Hitler."

Estimating that the labor organizations of 11,300,000 trade unionists of Europe had been suppressed within the past year, the labor educator commented: "Wherever Hitler or the Nazis come, there the free trade union movement disappears."

Movement Liquidated

After noting that the French labor movement had been liquidated and its leader had disappeared, Mr. Miller said the only trade union organization worthy of the name in Europe was to be found on the British Isles.

The education expert approved Gen. John J. Pershing's proposal to send 50 old destroyers to Great Britain as the "cheapest insurance for the United States." He told the convention there was every reason for American workers to help their Canadian, Australian, and other brothers in their last ditch fight against Hitlerism.

Contest over the presidency of the Federation has developed with the candidacy of Anthony J. de Andrade of West Medford, Vice-President who ran in 1938.

Leaders, however, forecast the re-election of Nicholas P. Morrissey of Boston.

Picture on Page 9.

Montreal's Mayor Interned by Police

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Aug. 6

Montreal's Mayor, Camillien Houde, outspoken opponent of conscription, has been interned under the War Measures Act, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police announced today.

He was taken into custody at the City Hall late last night, three days after he handed Montreal newspapermen an initialed statement asking the population not to comply with compulsory national registration scheduled to start Aug. 19.

Previously the Mayor had attracted attention by a statement that French-Canadians were Fascist by blood and, if England went to war with Italy, their sympathy would lie with Italy.

U. S. Warned By Hull Of Issues Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today warned the American people that, despite the agreements for hemispheric defense reached at the Havana Conference of the 21 Pan-American Republics, "there are other and immense tasks before us."

Declaring that there are forces abroad which would "transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which lawlessness, violence, and force will reign supreme, as they did a thousand years ago," the Secretary called upon the American people to recognize the overwhelming significance which this fact has for the maintenance of American institutions.

In a statement that is being interpreted here as a recommendation for the establishment of a universal compulsory military service in this country, the Secretary said that "each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance, and for hard personal service."

The Secretary also warned against complaisance in the face of totalitarian assaults upon democracy and liberty, adding that the recent Havana Conference had found all the delegates convinced of the present threats to New World independence.

"There was general agreement that if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective co-operative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today," he said.

"Instead, many of those countries complacently relied upon utterances of peaceful purpose and upon their own neutrality to safeguard them against the mighty forces of invasion, conquest, and destruction. Some of them have been overrun and destroyed by the ruthless invader. Their fate should be a tragic lesson to us."

The Secretary's reference to "utterances of peaceful purpose" is seen here as answering the week-end statement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh urging the United States to "play ball" with Germany.

Willkie Finds Campaign Zest In Farm Talks

40-hour political crusade in pivotal farm state is indicative of what will mark real campaigning.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Aug. 6 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie said today that he did not favor "changing the present farm program unless a better one is gradually evolved."

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6—Wendell L. Willkie pressed the accelerator of his national campaign and gave it everything during the course of his whirlwind, 40-hour, nonstop farm conference and political crusade in the strategic State of Iowa which Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate Henry A. Wallace has been hoping to carry for the New Deal.

If the Republican nominee isn't really starting his drive for the White House until his acceptance speech at Elwood—as he solemnly avows he isn't—then the real campaign, when it does get energetically under way, is going to be something to write about.

For there was certainly something under way during the two days in this Capital City of the Farm Belt and it had all the appearance of being Wendell L. Willkie himself, taking his customary "vacation."

To and from his mobile headquarters in Colorado Springs, Mr. Willkie flew 806 miles in little more than four hours; delivered a half dozen impromptu but policy-laden speeches; interviewed farmers on farm policy; discussed politics with politicians, discussed public affairs with the public; talked labor with labor leaders; talked business with business women; presented Willkie, "The Amateur," to the Willkie Clubs; defended Secretary Wallace against boos in his home territory and at the end was looking for more things to do.

Willkie Fills His Days

News crackled all one day and into the next and in tallying up the whole score it looks about like this:

Mr. Willkie added a new declaration of policy to his campaign objectives when he proposed that the defense program should be used to help bring about a decentralization of American industry. Industrial plants, he said, should be brought back into small towns so that medium-sized businesses may be encouraged to "survive, thrive, and prosper."

He pledged himself, if elected, to oppose with all his influence pressure-group raiding of the federal treasury and pressure-group enactment of special-favor legislation. This Mr. Willkie frankly described as the candy-stick theory of government which, he contended, weakened France, dissipated its resources and brought about its downfall.

To the Willkie Clubs of Des Moines and the Nation, their candidate, their "very own" nominee, spoke: "Fellow amateurs, to preserve the traditions of American democracy and the democratic way of life is the most sacred

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

Britain's Mobile Defenses

Wide World

Ready for Immediate Action

Above: Some of the new armored cars that have been added to the equipment of a famous British cavalry regiment. They are fast and can travel over rough ground. Below: British tanks crossing a village common during recent maneuvers in Southern England. The Royal Tank Regiment is ready for immediate action in case of invasion.

Britain Turns to Attack As Best Means of Defense

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE EASTERN COMMAND, Aug. 6—A tour of Britain's defenses in this area—intensifying rapidly as new equipment of all kinds flows out of factories in an ever broadening stream—shows how completely the military authorities here have forsaken the defensive concept of the "Battle of Britain" in favor of the theory that the best means of defense is to attack.

Nowhere is there any evidence of what might be termed the worn-out Maginot Line idea, the common notion that the surest form of safety lies in rigid fortifications built to sustain heavy frontal attacks. Instead there is abundant evidence that the bitter lesson of France and Flanders has been learned—the lesson that speed and mobility are the essence of success in modern warfare. Thus we find that Britain's elaborate defense in depth—envisaged in its ultimate form as the depth from Coast to Coast, North to South, East to West—has been planned with a formidable, nonretreating front line commanding the seaboard and well-protected centers inland from which offensive action can be taken against invaders by sea, air, or both at any point. The defenders on the spot would be required to hold the enemy long enough for adequate mobile reserves to be rushed to the scene.

Britain Defenses

Today as Prime Minister Winston Churchill's latest invasion warning rings freshly in our ears and Stockholm reports large-scale German practice landings in Norwegian Fjords, I would like to take my readers up into Britain's front line here—forbidden territory now to all civilians except those who have the Alice in Wonderland experience of residing in it, or can satisfy the authorities that they have urgent reason to make a visit.

As the field censor is close to us all the time we have to be discreet in what we talk about, of course, but so long as no details are divulged that could be helpful to the enemy this courteous officer allows us to disclose quite a faithful picture of what goes forward. And a very reassuring picture it is.

In the setup for the latest kind of offensive—defensive warfare close co-operation between all branches of the fighting services is essential. There is a good example of this to be found in the close liaison between local members of the Home Guard—known with conversational disrespect in this connection as "King Canute's Navy"—and a flotilla of armed power boats established under Naval Command upon certain English inland waterways. This "Mosquito Navy" brings into concerted action sailors to man the boats, soldiers to operate machine guns, and Home Guards—also afloat—to maintain a constant watch for enemy troop-carrying seaplanes or parachutists. It was an eye opener to see the speed at which these powerboats, flying the White Ensign, can streak off from their base to attack directly a warning is given.

Duty of Home Guard

Primarily the duty of the Home Guard, formerly known as the Local Defense Volunteers, but now renamed and wearing regimental badges the same as the regular Army, is to observe and report the arrival of the enemy. Military commanders say they regard these citizen soldiers as highly important factors in the defense scheme and bring them into close team work with the regulars. As a matter of fact, in the event of invasion Home Guard members in the locality or localities concerned will find themselves to all intents and purposes regulars, for they will then be called upon for permanent service while the emergency lasts.

"They are grand fellows," remarked a staff officer to me as we watched them dealing drastically with an imitation tank at one of the concrete road blocks, which grow fewer as plans for high speed troop movements develop. "And that isn't surprising since a large number of them are old soldiers who know what it is to keep their heads and their courage under fire."

One Home Guard with whom I talked at this post was a very old soldier indeed. For he wore on his

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Nazis Extend Propaganda To 'Soften' British

Prelude to invasion seen as Germany increases 'scare campaign' with talk of secret arms.

Germany's "secret weapon" of propaganda reached out today in preparation for the Reich's projected attack on Britain.

The claim that Germany has sunk 4,986,860 tons of enemy shipping since the war began was voiced in Berlin. The total is approximately four times the losses which Britain says it has sustained.

With troop concentrations continuously reported in the Lowlands, Germany revived talk of its mystery weapons. Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, at Brussels, told the Foreign Press that methods never before used are ready for the assault on the British Isles. But there were no details.

Incendiary Attacks?

Field Marshal Kesselring, Commander of the German Air Force opposite England, said that one such weapon has been used against the Eben Emael fortress near Liége—a weapon the subject of considerable speculation because of the speedy fall of the famous Belgium fortress. But he added that such devices could not be used often lest the enemy copy them. He also speculated regarding an incendiary attack on London.

The Associated Press described Field Marshal Kesselring as "a lively correspondent" at a dinner given the correspondents.

Another phase of the "scare" situation was the report that the entire German wireless system would shut down late last night for "technical" alterations. The announcement, heard by the National Broadcasting Company, was made in English.

Reporters Taken on Flight

Germany also took newsmen on a flight above the Channel. Preston Grover of the Associated Press was among the correspondents who saw an exhibition of Stuka dive bombing. German officers told the newspapermen that 40 per cent of the British ships which reached Dunkirk never got away.

The correspondents saw no ships afloat, and were told by the Germans that their attacks had cleared the Channel of English shipping. But the inspection party approached only within 30 miles of the British Coast.

Meanwhile, an unexpected report came from John Cudahy, United States Ambassador from Belgium. He declared that German troop conduct during the invasion of the Low Countries had been impeccable. In London, he said that Belgium was close to famine and said that on his return to the United States he would "further present the reality of dealing with force as the only power." He declined to amplify this remark.

But Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, warned the American people to make "real sacrifices" to maintain the American institutions in a world facing the threat of "lawlessness, violence, and force."

Replies to Lindbergh

Replies to Colonel Lindbergh's recent reiteration of isolationism were voiced by prominent figures in Washington. Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois accusing the famous flier of "complacency toward Adolf Hitler."

Dispatch of over-age destroyers to Britain meanwhile gained the advocacy of Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Senator Key Pitman (D) of Nevada.

Britain, replying in the "war of words," took correspondents over its military lines to emphasize the manner in which active, mobile defenses are taking advantage of the lessons learned in France. There were reports that 19 British warships had sailed from Gibraltar last night, but neither confirmation nor details were available.

Draft Stepped Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Following swiftly the action of the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday in approving the conscription bill, the House Committee today, by vote of 11 to 10, shut off further hearings on the same measure and appeared ready to give its own approval.

This was only one of several outstanding developments in pushing forward defense measures in the capital today.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in a telegram to Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, chairman of the House Banking Committee, declared a $500,000,000 increase in the Export-Import Bank's lending authority is "essential" for hemisphere defense. He made the statement as Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, ap-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Woman's Place in France: From Now On It's in the Home

VICHY, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—The emphasis on the family, which forms one of the foci of policy under the new French Government, is being developed along traditionally Fascist lines.

French women, according to Jean Ybarnegaray, Youth Minister under the Pétain Government, "will return to their prime traditional purpose in life—being in their homes, having children and living only to raise strong useful men."

The reference to women came in the course of an interview in which the Youth Minister announced that workmen in the new France will be paid in proportion to the size of their families instead of the merit-based remuneration.

Fathers will be given preference over bachelors in both public and private employment in this revolutionary move to check France's dwindling birth rate. Many have offered the low birth rate as a big factor in France's military collapse.

The 1940 defeat by Germany was expected to be the prelude to "one of the greatest victories a People ever won over themselves," the Minister declared.

"Mothers will be artisans of this secret and magnificent triumph," M. Ybarnegaray said.

A revolution in public instruction also was planned. Obligatory studies of mathematics and Latin for young women will be replaced with courses in household economy and child-rearing.

Women instructors have been ordered to towns and farms to train all young women how to dress, feed, and care for babies.

France lost 1,500,000 men in the World War, leaving women to fight out their own welfare to the detriment of rearing children.

Since 1910, 500,000 marriages were estimated as wrecked by divorce, with 100,000 other women remaining voluntarily sterile.

He charged that the system in vogue tolerated the "voluntary suppression" of some 600,000 other births, but that the new system would guarantee every French woman that "the more children she has the more aid she will receive."

Sale of Liquor to Minors Protested by State Board

Widespread violation of the law prohibiting sale of liquor to minors is prevalent among Massachusetts restaurants, the Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission reported today to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

At the same time the Commission reported many restaurants are also selling liquor after the legal closing hours.

The Commission warned that unless local licensing boards drastically curtail such activity the Commission will prosecute the licensees in the court.

The A. B. C. Commission stated: "The fact that there is entertainment, dancing and floor shows in such a large number of restaurants is undoubtedly responsible for their attraction to minors."

The State Commission recommended that local licensing authorities immediately put into effect more drastic penalties in the way of suspension or even revocation of licenses to curtail law violations.

A change in the form of the biennial local option referendum on the sale of liquor was proposed by the Commission in its report. At present the voters are asked to vote on two questions: 1. As to whether liquor shall be sold in taverns; and, 2, whether liquor should be sold in restaurants, hotels, clubs, and the like.

The Commission recommended that one question regarding sale of liquor in taverns, restaurants, hotels, clubs, and the like be submitted.

The present system, the Commission said, has frustrated "the desires of the local authorities in some cities and towns to make changes from restaurants to tavern licenses."

The Commission praised the conduct of the package goods store but criticized some druggists who hold liquor selling permits.

Farley's Lack of Enthusiasm Puts Party Unity Up to Flynn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Harmony in the Democratic Party in New York State was seen at stake here today as Edward J. Flynn, National Committeeman and Bronx County leader, prepared to take over the management of President Roosevelt's campaign for a third term. Officially, the forecast was for fair weather; unofficially there was a cloud on the Party horizon, and while it was no bigger than a man's hand today, there were signs that it would grow and that the division in the Democratic forces in the State would be marked.

That the attitude of Postmaster General James A. Farley, retiring National Chairman, would be a determining influence in this was the consensus in old-line Democratic quarters here today. That Mr. Farley and his friends will be regular and vote the straight Democratic Ticket is certain. Mr. Farley is authority for the statement that there will be no knifing by him. He also is authority for the statement that he is going to be very busy on private matters after he steps down from the National Chairmanship on Aug. 17.

Up to Flynn

Persons who have been close observers of the chilling of relations between the President and his political generalissimo since 1936 interpret this as a plain enough way of saying that it will be up to Mr. Flynn to engender the requisite enthusiasm among the Democrats between now and election day for a New Deal victory.

Since Mr. Farley controls the Democratic machine in New York State and continues as State Chairman, the effect of his absent treatment is something that cannot be gauged in advance. The consensus was, however, that if Mr. Roosevelt again carries the Empire State, it must be without the active assistance of the National Chairman who has twice rendered him yeoman service.

Lehman to Take Stump

On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt will have front-rank aid of Democrats of proved vote-getting ability. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who has four times carried New York in gubernatorial elections, tops this list. The Governor has differed with New Deal policy on several vital issues, but it today militantly out for Mr. Roosevelt for re-election and will take the stump for him.

Such factors unquestionably will help Mr. Flynn in his debut on the national political stage, and, while his first press interview as new field-master of the Democratic High Command here yesterday gave the impression that he is counting on Mr. Farley's advice throughout the campaign, Mr. Flynn undoubtedly will have aid that counts from other quarters should Mr. Farley not come through with his customary fervor. The interview followed a luncheon conference with Mr. Farley at Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore.

Flynn Answers Willkie

Mr. Flynn's initial thrust was directed at the "boss" charge brought against him by the Republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, whose reaction to the Flynn appointment last week was that it tied in with the major support rendered Mr. Roosevelt's renomination at Chicago by big-city Democratic machine leaders.

Declaring that Mr. Willkie's attack was "pure political expediency," Mr. Flynn recalled that in 1935 "Mr. Willkie was a paying member of the Grover Cleveland Democratic Club in the Fifteenth Assembly District Manhattan, and, with Mrs. Willkie, ran for County Committeeman on the same ticket with Jim Farley and Frank Walker in a primary contest in that district." The club is a district club of Tammany Hall which is the regular Democratic organization in the Borough of Manhattan.

"These facts prove," Mr. Flynn held, "that Mr. Willkie will use Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party, or the Republican Party to advance what for the moment will further his own personal interests or the utility interests which he so ably represents. . . . I don't think the American people want to elevate to the Presidency a man who can be guilty of that kind of hypocrisy."

First Gun Is Primed

In the Republican National Committee headquarters here readying for the campaign was still in progress, with Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Eastern Manager, flying to Maine for a state organization meeting at Portland, after a week end with Mr. Willkie in Colorado Springs, Colo., where the nominee is vacationing. My Pryor will return to New York for its state committee meeting at Utica on Friday.

Meanwhile, another erstwhile New Dealer had added his name to the Willkie-for-President volunteer list as Stanley High, who organized Good Neighbor League to promote the 1936 Roosevelt candidacy among independents, joined the "increasing company of non-Republican Americans" behind Mr. Willkie.

One-time editor of the Christian Herald, Mr. High made his exodus on three issues: the dominant position occupied by "extreme" New Dealers in the Administration; the bid for control by the powerful city machines, and the doctrine of indispensability in the third-term bid.

Little Chance Of Destroyer Transfer Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a leading congressional advocate of aid for Britain, said today that he would introduce a resolution authorizing the sale of 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain.

At the same time, Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, suggested that this country might send Britain the 50 destroyers, as suggested in Gen. John J. Pershing's week-end speech, by trading them for British battleships. Senator Pittman said he did not propose to introduce enabling legislation, as a bill of his, authorizing aid to victims of aggression, is already pending.

The predominant belief here today, however, is that the United States will not send Britain the destroyers since it is held that to attempt to do so would rouse a political battle of greater magnitude than either party wishes to face at this time. It is also reported that the Navy, now trying to achieve a 70 per cent expansion in its naval strength during the next six years, is against any such move.

Lindbergh Protest Grows

Meanwhile, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's advice that the United States no longer concern itself with what is going on in Europe and make preparations to live with a victorious Germany continues to raise a storm of protest here. While some observers attribute the Colonel's statements to an alleged personal sympathy with Germany pointing out that he is the recipient of a Nazi medal, others argue that his advice is traceable to an inability to recognize any threat to the United States inherent in a Germany grown mighty through the conquest of Europe.

In a radio address last night, Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois said that Colonel Lindbergh was inconsistent in saying that the United States could live peaceably with a victorious Germany yet urging that this country build up its defenses.

Senator Lucas accused the famous flyer of "complacency toward Adolf Hitler." He also said that Colonel Lindbergh was unable to recognize the Hitlerian threat to this country, saying that the latter had brushed aside the President's statement that Greenland might be used as an airbase against America.

"The Colonel talked about Greenland's Arctic climate, mountainous terrain and its ice-filled seas as though it were impossible for a plane to land there," Senator Lucas said. "Yet in 1933 Germany sent a crew of research men to Greenland who lived there six months. I have talked with the photographer who was in that group. I have seen the pictures taken by him. Airplanes were in constant use during both the warm and cold weather.

Greenland the Key

"The leader of this expedition reported to Adolf Hitler, as a result of that survey, that whoever controlled Greenland in the future would control the economic and military policy between Europe and North America. We wonder sometimes about hysterical chatter."

A much more bitter attack upon Colonel Lindbergh was made by Senator Pepper, who yesterday rose in the Senate to ask if the Colonel "would like to see American life regimented the Hitler way?"

The Colonel's speech, which many observers declare was a masterful exposition of his point of view, has roused much interest here because few persons have yet dared to say just how many persons throughout the country believe as the Colonel does. It is known that certain government officials, although very few close to administration policy, believe that the German danger has been overdrawn.

Against this group there is a more articulate group which says that sentiments such as those expressed by Colonel Lindbergh are just what Germany desires at the present time, that Berlin hopes to lull the United States into a false sense of security while the Nazis face their immediate task of driving against Britain. Many observers here are inclined to compare Colonel Lindbergh and others who believe as he does with the so-called "appeasers" now being blamed for the plight of democratic Europe.

New Civil Aeronautics Board

© Harris & Ewing

George P. Baker **Oswald Ryan**
C. Grant Mason, Jr. **Harllee Branch, Chairman** **Edward Warner,**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of George P. Baker, an Associate Professor of Transportation in the Harvard Business School, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Mr. Harllee Branch, the Chairman, is a former Atlanta (Ga.) newspaper man and former Assistant Postmaster General; Edward Warner, Vice-Chairman, is a former aviation consultant and editor. Oswald Ryan is a former member of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Charge Crews Are Pro-Nazi Is Revealed by U. S. Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — The United States Lines, operating the new steamship America, which is being made ready for its maiden voyage; the Washington, the Manhattan, and other American flag vessels, is ready to remove any member of its crews on direct complaint of a passenger if charges against the crew member are prived true, John M. Franklin, President of the company, said today.

Mr. Franklin's announcement, made in reply to questions by reporters, followed charges to the Maritime Commission by passengers aboard the Washington and Manhattan that Jewish refugees entering the United States had been treated with flagrant discourtesy by pro-Fascist stewards employed by the United States Lines. Stewards aboard both the Washington and Manhattan were reported to be strongly in sympathy with the totalitarian movement and on the last voyage of the Manhattan into the port of New York were said to have celebrated what they anticipated to be a Hitler victory over Great Britain.

Mr. Franklin minimized complaints and declared his company was "naturally anxious to please its passengers."

"We know that some passengers have complained because there are German-born men on our vessels," Mr. Franklin said, "but these men are all American citizens. If a passenger comes to us with a direct complaint rather than a generality we would immediately remove the seaman in question from the ship." Most of the complaints were unsigned, Mr. Franklin added.

It was estimated on the waterfront that between 25 and 35 per cent of the unlicensed personnel aboard the Washington and the Manhattan were German-born seamen and that they constituted the majority in the steward's department. It was impossible to replace them in sufficient numbers by native Americans, it was added.

A spokesman for the National Maritime Union estimated that between 40 and 50 per cent of the seamen employed by the United States Lines were of German descent. He stressed that the Federal Law required that 90 per cent of the seamen employed on American flag vessels be American citizens, adding that the remaining 10 per cent must have their first papers. This law was being observed by the United States Lines, he added.

G. O. P. Declared Overdoing Honor For Hatch Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry P. Fletcher declared that the Republican National Committee, for which he serves as general counsel, is "leaning backwards to observe strictly" the Hatch Act regulating campaign contributions and activities.

Attorney General Jackson had challenged Mr. Fletcher's interpretation of the law, which the Republican leader held limited campaign gifts to $5,000 only when applied to a national organization. After Mr. Jackson said that the Justice Department would not render advisory opinions on the law, Mr. Fletcher asked in a statement:

"Is Mr. Jackson, by a general denial of my interpretation, trying to intimidate contributors to any committee working for Mr. (Wendell) Willkie? If not, will he tell me where I am wrong? We want to observe the law!"

Sentor Hatch (D-NM), author of the Act, told the Senate that Mr. Fletcher's opinion was an exposition "to evade the principle of the Act."

British Acclaim Texas Pilot

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mr. Arthur Donohue, American volunteer flier from Laredo, Texas, was given credit by the Royal Air Force today for the "probable" destruction of a German plane in a dogfight over the English Channel.

Mr. Donohue and other members of a Spitfire squadron shot down two Messerschmitt-109 fighters and possibly downed two others in battle off the French port of Calais yesterday.

Mr. Donohue had had 1,800 hours of flying experience before he enlisted. His name was temporarily withheld by the R. A. F. because of the British emphasis on teamwork.

[Descriptions of him, however, had convinced R. F. Donahue, Lowell, Mass., radio station manager, that the flier is his brother, Arthur, for the past two years a flying instructor at Laredo. Arthur went to Canada to enlist with the British Air Force, and his family received word July 17 of his arrival in England. Friends in Laredo also were convinced of the aviator's identity.]

The flier, known to his British mates as "Texas Shorty," returned from the battle with his plane riddled by machine-gun bullets but he himself escaped unscratched.

He was the first American pilot to be mentioned in Air Ministry accounts of battles over the Channel for the past few weeks, although American-built planes have been figuring in action.

Germany to Move 40,000 Jews From City of Krakow

KRAKOW, German-Occupied Poland, Aug. 6 (AP)—This city's entire Jewish population of about 40,000 is scheduled to begin a mass eastward migration within "a few days," D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today, quoting the Warschauer Zeitung.

German authorities and representatives of the Jewish community were said to have arranged details.

"All Jews are given an opportunity until Aug. 15 to choose a new domicile in the region of the Government-General," the newspaper said.

[The Government-General is that portion of German-occupied Poland not formally annexed to the Reich.]

Warsaw was designated chiefly to absorb the Jewish wanderers, but larger provincial towns also were open to them.

The "emigrants" will be allowed to take all their belongings with them, the newspaper said. The plan has been worked out so all able-bodied, unmarried men will be resettled first, followed by unmarried women and then families whose members "shall not be separated."

Sound Effects in Disney Film To Tax Theater Equipments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Walt Disney's new mammoth feature cartoon, "Fantasia," besides having quite a number of innovations in its construction will need something new in the way of distribution, if only for physical reasons.

Mr. Disney has developed a "sort of third dimension" for his sound in the film. The effect, as nearly as it can be ascertained from those at the Disney plant who have heard it work, is very much as if you placed two radios in the same room and dialed the same station on each; or, if further illustration is needed, corresponds in some measure to what happens when you are going up a hill in your car and pass another car. In other words, the synchronization of the two identical sounds is supposed to produce a fuller, rounder tone, or what would be called a "stereoscopic" effect if it were applied to sight.

Some of this is the result of the way the picture was shot, for the musical director, Leopold Stokowski, is known to have tried out several of his ideas for reproduction of sounds in the picture; and in order to get these over to audiences in theaters something more than the ordinary sound machines in present-day theaters will be needed.

If this reasoning is correct, it will mean that the Disney show will not alone have to be "road-showed," but that the theaters used will have to be further equipped with sound devices designed to give the new effects their full values.

Mr. Disney at present is not releasing much publicity on the picture, because he feels that, like any big, new, New York musical comedy, it will have to develop its own publicity and exploitation. He feels that it is impossible to tell the public exactly what his picture is to be like, for there never has been another picture like it, and copy released about it might serve only to confuse his prospective audiences. It is therefore his purpose to release the picture in gala style in New York City and see if he can determine from audience reactions there what the next steps ought to be. He expects much, of course, from the results of this metropolitan showing.

The picture is supposed to have all the entertainment qualities that could be included in one 10-reel feature, running for better than two hours, with an intermission. There will be light comedy, of the variety usually served up by the Disney "family." There will be stark drama also—for Disney makes no secret of the fact that his pictures are not made primarily for children; indeed, he is usually emphatic about the matter, averring that his pictures, cartoons though they are, and made with comic characters, are completely adult in treatment, and should not be considered an easy substitute for pleasant bedtime stories.

The picture is concerned with several pieces of classical music, directed by Mr. Stokowski, for which the Disney drawings furnish illustrations, and interpretations. The whole will be held together—for the sequences are unrelated—by some running comment by Deems Taylor, not dissimilar to his talks over the Columbia Broadcasting System for the New York Philharmonic.

Prior to the release of "Fantasia"—and that isn't the permanent title, by the way, but only the working title—Mr. Disney plans to release "Snow White" again all over the country. He has already tried it successfully in several districts. Audiences seem to like it at the second showing as well as they did at the first.

League Technical Services To Move Offices to U. S.

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Eight League of Nations experts headed by Alexander Loveday, economic and financial section director, left here today for Princeton, N. J., as "partial acceptance" of invitations to establish League technical services in the United States.

The experts and their families are traveling to the French-Spanish frontier by special bus and plan to sail from Lisbon for New York on the first available ship.

The League has not yet officially accepted the offer of Princeton University and other institutions to transfer its technical services to the University town, but the group of eight includes almost all the leading experts of the economic and financial section.

Twenty-two experts of the International Labor Office are to leave tomorrow on another special bus en route for the United States, where they will join I. L. O. Director John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and establish new headquarters somewhere on the American continent.

Still for League

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who helped establish the League of Nations, said today in his first interview since the European war began that resurrection of the League or an improved version of it is "essential" to human progress.

Room must be found in such an organization even for the opponents of today, he added; for the 80,000,000 Germans and 40,000,000 Italians "who have been guilty of aggression."

"Some guarantee no doubt must be imposed on them," he explained, "to prevent them repeating what they have done on this occasion; but I do not myself believe in anything like an attempt to suppress German or Italian nationality.

"As soon as possible—and how soon must depend on the aggressor nations themselves—we must hope they will become full co-partners in the new system of peace."

Viscount Cecil suggested a European organization to prevent aggression "by whatever steps might be necessary," and "beyond this, a larger organization including as far as possible all civilization, whose business it would be to promote international co-operation in all such matters as economics, health, communications, transport, and the like."

The Nations, he said, must make peace "the chief objective of their whole external policy," if lasting peace is to be achieved.

"No system of international peace can be regarded as secure," the elderly statesman added, "unless it is accompanied by genuine international reduction of armaments."

Past disarmament conferences failed, he said, because "the Governments that ought to have led the world in such an essential reform were not prepared to take the vigorous action which alone could have made such a movement successful."

Viscount Cecil resigned from the Baldwin Cabinet because he held British half-heartedness responsible for the failure of the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1927.

President Host to Latin American Diplomats at Hyde Park Retreat

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Breaking off a brief period of restful idleness at his Hudson Valley home, President Roosevelt put on today's calendar a press conference and a luncheon for four Latin American delegates to the recent Pan-American Conference in Havana.

Reporters hoped to obtain at the press conference an outline of plans for inspections of national defense operations. There were signs that the Chief Executive might start off tomorrow on a survey like that he made in the Norfolk, Va., area last week, and follow up with another at the close of the week.

Before the President left Washington, reports had spread that he might take a look at Buffalo's aircraft factories, the army arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., defenses for New York City and harbor and the naval submarine base at New London, Conn.

Invited to be luncheon guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were: Dr. Tomas A. Salomoni, Paraguayan Foreign Minister; Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of the Argentine delegation at Havana, and Senora de Melo; Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, Uruguayan Chairman; Dr. Oscar Schnake, Chilean Minister for Development, and Senora De Schnake; Joseph M. Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News, and Mrs. Patterson, and George T. Summerlin, the State Department's Chief of Protocol.

The affair was described officially as an informal, social event. Speculation arose around the Temporary White House, however, whether it might not produce some discussion of the implementation of the Havana Agreement which forged new bonds of Pan American unity and set up machinery for joint trusteeship over European possessions in the Western Hemisphere threatened with any change of ownership.

U. S. Destroyers Sail From Brazil Friday

SANTOS, Brazil, Aug. 6 (AP)—The United States destroyers Walke and Wainwright arrived today from Buenos Aires. They will sail northward Friday.

Transfer to these destroyers of a number of sailors whose enlistments are expiring from the cruisers Wichita and Quincy, now somewhere off the Brazilian coast, was regarded as an indication that the Navy Department intends to keep the cruisers in the South Atlantic indefinitely.

Byrnes Challenges Willkie Fund Plea

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of Sotuh Carolina asked the Senate Campaign Committee today to investigate the circumstances of an appeal to employees of the S. S. Kresge Corporation in Detroit for contributions to aid the Republican presidential campaign of Wendell L. Willkie.

Senator Byrnes had read to the Senate a letter which he said was addressed to Kresge employees by C. B. Tuttle, who signed the appeal as trustee but whom Senator Byrnes identified as Vice-President and Treasurer of the Corporation.

Toronto Institute Sightless Worker Completes Launch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Lindsey G. Williamson, blind for many years, and placement director for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind here, has just completed a 14-foot motor launch, equipped with a two horse-power engine that he also helped to build.

Most of the planing, sawing, and drilling for the launch was done in Mr. Williamson's basement hobby-shop, where he sorts out planks of birch or maple or oak by the smell of the wood. The launch has a 52-inch beam, oak ribs, a birch keel and a depth of 19 inches. The engine was built in partnership with a seeing friend. Mr. Williamson assembles parts constructed by his partner into two and three horsepower engines as another hobby.

Laundry Owners Foresee Dark Day— It's 24-Hour Nightgowns for Men!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOLIET, Ill.—Daytime "nightgowns" for men are not only a threat to American manhood but, if the hot weather fad is adopted, would bring wails from laundry owners.

This was the opinion voiced here today by officials of the American Institute of Laundering in private comments on the recent disclosure by Tony Williams, widely known New York tailor, that the fad of extra-long shirts was calculated to allow men to do away with underwear.

Viewers with alarm paint a dire picture of the American man of the future donning "starched petticoats," a hybrid garment resulting from crossing a shirt, a nightgown, a petticoat and a slip.

Modern ironers are designed for shirts of conventional size and shape, not for daytime nightgowns, the Institute officials said. On the other hand, the long shirt-tails would be so cumbersome that home-washing would be out of the question.

"Can you imagine an underwear-less, manhood donning such a petticoat-like affair as the new so-called shirt?" one laundering official wondered. "In the first place, where is the wearer going to put all the shirt-tail? If these shirts should become prevalent, men may have to don bloomers, like the Greeks or Albanians wear, to hold the shirt-tails."

Spain's Listed Debt 1,250,000,000 Pesetas

MADRID, Aug. 6 (AP) — The Finance Minister has officially revealed that Spain's National debt abroad amounts to 1,250,000,000 gold pesetas.

[The peseta, according to Federal Reserve currency quotations, has a value of 9.25 cents in terms of the United States dollar.]

The Spanish debt abroad, it was said, is about the same size as the debt of the Spanish Treasury at the end of the Spanish-American War.

In addition to the 1,250,000,000 pesetas, however, Spain owes 5,000,000,000 lire to Italy, but this debt is not in gold. The Italian obligation is to be liquidated within 25 years under the agreement of May, 1940.

Spain paid off practically all her debts to Germany in farm and mineral products, it was said.

Shell Oil Fine $4,500 In Anti-Trust Case

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick has fined the Shell Oil Company $4,500 on its plea of Nolo Contendere to an indictment charging 41 major and independent oil companies with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Fines of a similar amount, $500 less than the maximum allowable, were paid last week each by the Standard Oil Company, General Petroleum Corporation and Union Oil Company, which also entered Nolo Contendere pleas.

The defendant concerns were indicted on charges of conspiring to create and maintain "artificial and excessive" gasoline prices in the Pacific Coast area.

Curtin Shuns Joining Australia's Cabinet

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 6 (AP)—John Curtin, Labor opposition leader in the Australian Parliament, declined today an invitation from Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies to join the national Administration.

William M. Hughes, member of the Australian War Cabinet, declared in a prepared statement today that the situation in the Pacific is "delicate and might easily become grave."

Developments, Mr. Hughes said, would depend on whether the Germans attempted to invade England or postponed the assault.

Fellowship in Textile Research Sponsored by Seattle Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—In 1921 the Bon Marche, a Seattle department store, offered a $500 fellowship to a graduate home economist for work in textile research. In return the student was to test materials for the store, answer questions on composition of fabrics, explain the washability and fastness of color to customers and test materials returned to the store as unsatisfactory.

The same set-up has been in operation during the 18-year period under the administration of Miss Grace Denny, professor of home economics at the University of Washington.

"In the neighborhood of 300 tests are made each year," said Miss Denny, "and its valuable service to the store is proved by its continuance through the years. The recipient of the fellowship gains a broad experience that would be hard to get elsewhere.

"As far as we know," Miss Denny added, "no other department store and school of home economics in the country co-operate in this manner."

This year Miss Genevieve Lundvick, graduate home economist of the University of Iowa, holds this unusual fellowship. She will work in the textile laboratory at the University of Washington towards her master's degree while spending approximately one-fourth of her time making tests and giving service to the store, the donor of the fellowship.

French Islanders To Follow de Gaulle

VICHY, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—The General Council of the French Southern Pacific island colony of New Caledonia has gone over to the side of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "Free French Government" in London, it was acknowledged here in an official communiqué.

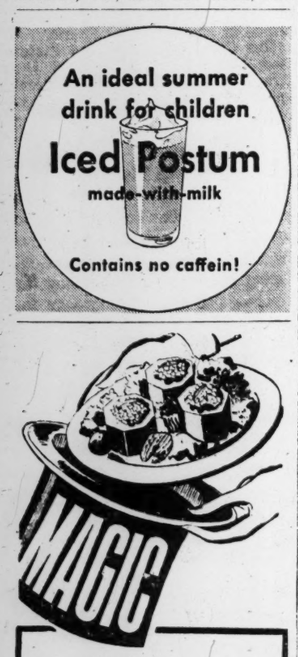
The communiqué said "certain elements of the population" had done likewise, despite the efforts of local authorities—evidently referring to the island's Governor.

The Ministry of Colonies attributed the situation to "lack of information on the true position of France" and said "certain measures" had been taken to clear up the situation.

Missourians Battling 'Bossism' at Primary

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6 (AP)—Missourians today carried their political revolt against "bossism" onto another primary election battlefield—expected to lure more than 1,000,000 voters to the polls between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., C. S. T.

Feature bill was the contest for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in which incumbent Harry S. Truman faced stiff opposition from Gov. Lloyd C. Stark and Maurice M. Milligan.



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TVA Speeds Construction To Insure National Defense

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority threw men, money, and materials into a race today to keep the production of electric power ahead of growing national defense demands.

Crews of workmen rolled heavy machinery into place on the Holston River in East Tennessee to begin construction of a new $36,000,000 Cherokee Dam which was not anticipated when TVA was conceived seven years ago.

Preparations also were made for construction of a $10,500,000 steam plant near Chattanooga, Tenn., and installation of three new generating units at the TVA's Wheeler and Wilson Dams.

The new generating facilities will produce 300,000 kilowatts of electricity, most of which will be used by the Aluminum Company of America in turning out aluminum for airplanes. Recent legislation authorized the construction.

Two years ago the agency was struggling to obtain markets for electric power, but now it has the markets and is in a race against time.

Utility Firm Purchased

The Authority obtained its markets by the purchase of Commonwealth & Southern Electric properties in Tennessee, North Mississippi, and North Alabama, but increasing national defense pressure complicated the problem of supply and demand.

The agency's series of dams along the Tennessee and its tributaries were designed to control floods, promote navigation, and produce power sufficient to meet the normal needs of the Valley inhabitants.

The program will not be in full swing until 1945 when the giant Kentucky Dam on the lower Tennessee near Paducah, Ky., and the Fort Loudoun Dam near Knoxville are completed.

Meantime, power demands are increasing steadily, not only from defense industries, but also from residential and commercial consumers. During 1939, the consumer use of electricity per residential customer increased from 104 kilowatt hours to 113 kilowatt hours, and a further increase is anticipated by TVA.

Last year the Authority produced 420,000 kilowatts of electricity, but this production has been stepped up to 996,000 kilowatts at present, of which 205,000 are steam power.

Huge Capacity

When the TVA system of dams is completed, the Authority's kilowatt capacity will total some 1,700,000, not including the new Cherokee Dam, the steam plant, and the additional units which will supply another 300,000 kilowatts.

TVA engineers estimate the new Cherokee project can be completed in time to fill the 30,000-acre reservoir during the 1942 spring rains.

The dam will be equipped with three generating units producing 30,000 kilowatts each. At the peak of construction about 2,000 men will be employed on the dam proper and another 2,000 on reservoir clearance and highway and railroad relocation.

The barrier will be about 6,600 feet long and 170 feet high, with total storage of 1,500,000 acre-feet of water. It will control the flow from 3,428 square miles and will have a reservoir 45 miles long with a shoreline of about 400 miles.

Beer Ban at Michigan Fair Follows Governor's Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — No intoxicating liquors of any kind will be sold at Michigan's State Fair, which opens at Detroit Aug. 30.

The final decision to keep the State Fair dry came as a result of public reaction in certain quarters against an earlier announcement which stated that the Fair again would sell beer to those who wished it. Since the repeal of prohibition, the State has allowed the sale of beer at the Fair on several occasions.

This year's decision represents a victory for Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, who, before he became Governor a year and a half ago, was President of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, and who has spent most of his long public career crusading against the liquor traffic.

In explaining his opposition to beer sales at the Fair, Mr. Dickinson outlined to both the Liquor Control Commission and the Fair Board the responsibility of the State to its young people, who are attracted from all over Michigan to the exposition. Various 4 H Clubs from the entire state bring 'teen age boys and girls to Detroit for the event, which is one of the high points in the 4 H Clubs' annual calendar.

Governor Dickinson's viewpoint on the liquor traffic has been well known in Michigan for years, and became known throughout the entire United States a year ago when he criticized the public officials who attended the National Conference of Governors at Albany, N. Y., for serving liquor at the social functions attendant upon the Conference. Ridicule heaped upon him by those who did not agree with his idea on drinking has not swerved him from his life-long crusade against the evils of drink.

When the Fair Board first began to hear objections to their original decision to allow concessionaires to handle beer this year, they sought to meet the objections by setting up a segregated district in which beer could be sold, on the theory that the thousands of youngsters who attend the fair, as well as the thousands of adults who might be offended, could easily avoid it. But the Governor reaffirmed what everyone knew would be his decision, and the ban was put on. Members of the Fair Board are appointed by the Governor.

House Overrides Roosevelt Veto Of Bill Protecting State Rights

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The House voted yesterday to override President Roosevelt's veto of legislation to authorize state intervention in Federal court litigation which might involve an abridgement of powers claimed by the state.

The vote was 25 to 46, more than the two-thirds majority required to override. Should the Senate take like action, the measure automatically would become law.

The President said in a veto message June 10 that he could find "no justification for such broad powers of intervention by the states" and asserted the measure would hamper determination of the validity of Federal statutes.

Representative Dave E. Satterfield, Jr. (D) of Virginia told the House during debate that in nearly all cases which the bill would cover, the states had not been parties to the litigation. He added that with the growth of the Federal Government and its agencies, the states should have the right to protect themselves.

The bill would require the Federal courts to determine whether the litigation involved any conflict with the power of a state and to notify the state attorney general in case of such conflict.

The House Judiciary Committee unanimously asked the House to override the veto and members cited instances where a Federal court had decided a case affecting the power of a state without the state's attorney general being notified of the proceedings.

Mr. Satterfield recalled that the Federal district courts now had discretion to permit states to become parties but said they should have the absolute right to intervene, especially since the discretion frequently extends only to the filing of a brief as a "friend of the court."

Blames Job Loss On Anti-Naziism

DALLAS, Aug. 6 (AP)—A mechanic told Immigration Inspector Carroll D. Paul that he was fired from his job in a Dallas factory because he refused to praise Hitler and subscribe to the tenets of German Naziism.

"I know you will think this story fantastic and untrue," Mr. Paul quotes the worker, a former German but now an American citizen. "But it is true, unbelievable as it may seem."

The man said several workers at the factory, including the foreman, were Nazi sympathizers. The foreman censured him, he said, because he had taken out American naturalization papers and renounced his allegiance to the German Reich.

The Immigration Inspector said the plant mentioned was capable of filling wartime contracts. He sent the mechanic to the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and said the charges would be turned over to the Dies Committee on Un-American activities.

Local Issues Feature Primary in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6 (AP)—Local issues and candidates caused the only perceptible stir in Kansas primary balloting today.

Major figures in the state and national tickets—Republican and Democrat—made no apparent effort to awaken party spirit.

Less than half of the state's 850,000 registered voters are expected to drift to the polls, which close at 7 p. m., CST.

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Roberts

American Scene: Dad Reads a Story for All the Family

Family Ties Strong Driving Power in U. S.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the fifth article.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The world is full of elbows and most of us get shoved around a bit. Occasionally, indeed, we feel there isn't much kindness in humanity; but a closer observation reveals a vast amount of it. In fact, the love of fathers for their children is almost as mighty a power as gravity or heat. It is one of the greatest forces that moves Americans.

I was recently a guest in a pleasant home in Bedford, Va. The usually cheerful hosts were rather sad, and they told me why. They said: "We have just received a cable from friends in England asking if we would take care of their two children. We cabled back that they might come at once."

There already were three small children in the family, but without hesitation my host assumed the burden of two more.

Even while I was there, a neighbor dropped in, and learning of the plan, offered to take one of the two evacuees. "No," answered the father, "you must cable for another British child."

Sometimes as I travel about the country I stop here in Columbus to see a friend who delivers milk. He has a regular route and a host of loyal customers, so gets along quite well. He owns a modest house and takes in roomers. He works most of the time and craves few luxuries, so has neither time nor cause for discontent. He has flowers, a rock garden, and gold fish in his yard. Within the house he has a very bright "shut-in" daughter of mature years, whom he calls his baby. This father, to whom we shall give the name of Jacob Martin, must carry her or wheel her everywhere she goes. Yet, each Sunday she and her parents take rides in the country, and no one knows Columbus better than Miss Martin, who lifts neither arm nor foot. Jacob says she is the best guide in the State.

Pays His Way

The insurance which the father carries is prodigious. His daily expenses are by no means light. His work is hard and heavy, especially for one of his years. But he has assured me: "I don't need a Townsend plan; we pay our way."

"But when you get old?" I asked.

"That's provided for," he declared. "We're saving up for that." And then he laughed. He often laughs. No one of my friends laughs so much as he. To sacrifice, do good, and laugh is his philosophy.

Mr. Markham Polls the People

Recently, his uncle became a widower. The uncle is not destitute, but is frail and timid, and dares not live alone. He requires a good deal of care. So Jacob and his wife said, as casually as though offering a glass of water: "Uncle, come and live with us."

The uncle did.

So there they are, a shut-in daughter, two parents not young and an elderly uncle. In no home could you find more cheer and high devotion. Much buffeting seems only to have increased this father's love.

I know a father in Washington with five grown daughters. His white hair enhances his manly appearance and his step is still as firm as a soldier's, but he cannot walk as far as he once could. He has had excellent jobs, bringing him high income and much prestige. But political vicissitudes left him stranded and now he sells insurance. He has moved into a small apartment, and lives modestly. As far as I know he has nothing in the world. He spends almost every evening working gratuitously and ardently for a co-operative movement.

Help for Daughter

I recently asked him if he could help me cash a check. "I guess so," he said, "I just got a $500 check cashed at a bank, so the cashier knows me.

"That sum came as a miracle," he went on. "It was an inheritance I didn't know about. We sent it to Pauline (his eldest daughter) so she could make the first payment on a house. She's getting one with hollyhocks around it."

The father has no house of his own.

I found an Indiana barber as loquacious as most barbers are. "I'm going to move," he said, "into a swell new apartment. Has a bath and all conveniences. I've waited a long time for that. Had to help my boy through school and get him started in his job. He's married and has a beautiful little home in Springfield. He's doin' grand. And I'm on easy street."

This father established his boy in a "beautiful little home," before he got one himself.

On visiting a Negro farm in Tennessee and congratulating the Negro proprietor on his fine-looking son, I was told: "Well, he ain't quite my son. I just brought him up. I've got three others like that. I put 'em all through college."

When a truckman helped a friend of mine move in Cincinnati, Ohio, he said: "I guess that's a good spinet (little piano) you've got. I just gave my daughter one like it. She was the happiest girl I ever saw. She and her ma's both good at music."

A retired farmer on the edge of the dust bowl in the Middle West told me: "My land's no good now; I couldn't sell it at any price. But it used to give us crops. Mother and I have brought up two children besides our own son and daughter with it."

Daily Toil for Bread

More important than these special acts of kindness is the fact that all the fathers of our land are daily toiling to earn their children's bread. More than 38,000,000 American men are working. From the age of 20 to 24, nine out of 10 are workers; from 25 to 44, more than 97 per cent; up to 64, 94 per cent, and even after that 60 per cent.

Almost a million men daily risk their lives in mines. Some of them still speak Cockney English, and the Irish brogue abounds. There are whole valleys full of Poles, and villages as Czechish as some in far Behemia. There are Croats and Swedes and Finns. And many thousand Negroes. About them all are children. Each hut is full, each cabin overflowing. Every morning as alarm clocks shriek, and miners gulp down breakfast, then walk through drab streets to cages in the mouths of deep abysses, it is chiefly to serve others—they leave nests of little children awaiting their return.

Twelve million men work in factory, shop, mill, plant, and laboratory. That is our greatest group of gainfully employed, almost a third of all the men who toil. Early they rise each day, race to impatient factories, and stand at moving belt or throbbing pump, at engine or at loom until their shift is done and they stream home again. They do all this that they may support their children.

More than 9,000,000 men and youth work on the soil. These are our classic family-makers.

Millions at Work

Five million are engaged in selling things. Nearly 4,000,000 transport our goods and us from place to place. Two million add up our accounts, send us our bills, write bright and shining ads, draw plans for bridges, and build dams. They do these things to bring up families.

The theme of America's morning hymn, hummed by a billion whirring wheels is fatherly devotion. That is the force behind the mighty ebb and flow of each day's work, the heart that drives America's might.

Ours was a Nation that made things grow. Now we're a people that makes things leap from wheels. We blow forges, fan fires, set spindles whizzing, scoop ore from deep abysses, turn dirt to boiling brew, send mountains of goods flowing as torrents along a network of roads and in it all, seek life.

Now, day by day, let us go forth with America's fathers and mothers and watch them at their tasks. Let us see our Nation as it toils and lives.

No Refugee Funds Solicited by Monitor

It has come to the attention of The Christian Science Publishing Society that funds are being solicited for refugee children and families who are in need by persons claiming to represent The Christian Science Monitor. Neither the Publishing Society nor the Monitor has authorized anyone to seek or collect money for such purposes.

Chicago Urged To Streamline Its Government

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A new streamlined local Government is proposed for Chicago by Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago, and a member of the Chicago City Council.

He would abolish the many overlapping governmental units in the Cook County area, expand the City of Chicago to take in most of the rest of Cook County, and establish some 200 local or ward units of government, under a central city system. This new system would absorb the present County Government and the Chicago Sanitary District, as well as other governmental units now operating within Chicago, such as the Park Districts.

There are now, he says, not only too many overlapping governmental units but too much centralization of administration. Under his new plan local government would, he declares, be brought closer to the people.

The present maze of governments, he says, makes it hard to place responsibility, encourages "buck-passing," and leads to frequent conflicts. The voter is bewildered, he notes further, by the large number of officials he must vote for, and deal with.

Each of the simplified wards or boroughs under his plan would have its own fire and police protection, street-cleaning department, inspection services, and places to pay fees and license charges. Local police courts also must be held in these areas. Each ward would have an alderman who would also act as a sort of deputy mayor, forming, with a dozen or so elected at large by proportional representation, the city policy-making body.

New Sketchbook of Charleston Depicts Old City in Water Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A new Charleston Sketchbook, probably one of the most elaborate and complete ever prepared on this historical old Southern city, will be published under the auspices of the executive board of the Carolina Art Association of Charleston.

This publication is compiled from the 40 water color drawings and reproduced by offset in full color from the personal notebook of Charles Fraser, covering the period 1796-1860, and begin when the author was 14 years of age. His talent for sketching was recognized in his youth. Charles Fraser's ambition was to study painting but, following the advice of his family, he studied for the bar and practiced law from 1807 until 1818, when he felt that, having acquired a "competence," he could afford to risk the vicissitudes of an artistic career, and, retiring from the bar, he began painting miniatures professionally.

From that date until his passing in 1860, there was scarcely a person of any consequence in Charleston who was not portrayed by him. His sketchbook, presented to Miss Alice R. Huger by Joseph Winthrop, a great nephew of Fraser's, was in turn presented by Miss Smith to the Carolina Art Association to be included in its collections at the Gibbes Art Gallery. Its 40 views of the city and surrounding country have been selected as representing a unique and accurate picture of Charleston.

The plates are reproduced in full size and Fraser's own notes have been expanded by Miss Smith. The work is set in Caledonia type, a distinctive modern rendering of the classic letter used by American printers in the early nineteenth century. Buckeye text paper has been chosen for its presentation because it best represents the character of the original, and it is bound with a fine chintz finish cloth. The book's whole design is intended to convey a style contemporary with the period in which the sketches were drawn.

Founded in 1858, the Carolina Art Association is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of South Carolina and operated exclusively for artistic and educational purposes. The group maintains and operates the Gibbes Art Gallery, in which is housed a collection of Americana of particular significance in Charleston history, and the Dock Street Theater, oldest American theatrical site and famous now as a revival of the theater of 1736. Only a few years ago it was reconstructed as a WPA project and later opened for regular performances.

Ban 'Columnists' From Union Posts

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6 (AP)—A constitutional amendment adopted by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers of America bars members of "any organization declared illegal by the Government of the United States" from holding any elective or appointive office in the union or its locals.

George Nordstrom of Kenosha, Wis., Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, said the "subversive element" amendment was presented in lieu of five submitted to the committee by various locals.

"It clearly puts the union on record as being willing to defend the Government and the Constitution," Mr. Nordstrom said, "and protects the union against any 'witch hunt' in which innocent members might be falsely accused."

J. C. Watkins of Cleveland opposed the measure on the grounds it was "an attempt to curry favor with bosses" and was "flag waving in a mild form."

James McEwan of South Bend, Ind., asked "more teeth" in the proposal, demanding, "When a member is subversive, why allow him in the union at all?"

The U. A. W. A. convention will continue today, with the possibility election of officers may not be reached until tonight or tomorrow.

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Home Music Field Enlivened By Self-Playing Piano Bench

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Now the music comes not only from the piano, but from the piano bench as well, as was seen at the recent trade show of the National Association of Music Merchants here.

One exhibitor displayed a modern instrument which is hooked up with a phonograph record and radio-playing seat in such a way that not only mere piano music, but that of the piano plus full orchestral accompaniment, flows from the ivories when you play. Sheet music is supplied with the records. The pianist practically sits on his accompaniment.

Swelling strains of this new instrument together with those of flutes and clarinets filled the corridors of the Hotel Stevens this week, which less than two weeks ago tingled with political conversations. For the Democrats left, and in their place came approximately $2,000,000 worth of musical instruments. These are the 1941 models of the industry which before long will take their places in the music stores and tempt young couples to put $25 down so little Mabel can start her piano lessons. Here, too, lying on soft plush beds under dazzling spotlights, are the flutes and clarinets which Eddie and Bill are hoping to acquire so they may join the high school band.

Sales Show Increase

Indications are that this will be the best musical instrument year since 1927, say the sponsors of the show, the National Association of Music Merchants, Inc. So far, piano sales, regarded as a fair index, are 19 per cent ahead of the corresponding period last year. And in 1939, things were looking unusually favorable for the piano manufacturers, who turned out over 114,000 instruments as compared with only 27,000 in 1932.

Radio, which has set people first to whistling good music and then to striving to play it, is cited as one cause of the revival of the piano and instrument industry. There are others. The adult education movement has led more grown-ups to take lessons, and troubled world conditions are said to be leading more people to find comfort in home-made music. Then there is said to be greater sales effort on the part of the industry. Looking over the exhibits here a visitor concludes that competition among makers of pianos is as stimulating as that among automobile manufacturers.

Electronic pianos are not big sellers as yet, but they attract much interest at the show. There is the company displaying the piano with the musical bench. This piano, sold also without the bench, has varied accomplishments. Push a switch and the amplification is shut off. Result: neighbors cannot hear Susie doing her scales. Turn on the switch, and the popular-priced instrument sounds like a concert grand in volume.

Dazzling Dashboard

Farther down the hall a piano designer is exhibiting a piano which he calls Trio-Art. It isn't on the market yet, but it is working overtime at the show. It has a whole dashboard full of levers and switches and includes within the grand piano box a phonograph capable of making as well as of playing records, together with a radio. The pianist regulates the instruments with his dials, and once he gets the knack, can find himself playing the piano to the accompaniment of a stringed quartet or whatever he chooses.

"Children will practice more if they have an instrument like this," says the inventor, and no person argues with him.

Band instruments are undergoing continual refinement. Now the physics laboratory is co-operating with the music teacher to produce accurate pitch. One instrument company is exhibiting its stroboscope, which shows the student visually whether he is playing in tune or not. Using it, he can train his ear to detect slight sharps and flats, it is said.

15,000 Gather and Forget the Heat In All-Night Alabama Sing Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT PAYNE, Ala.—Forget the heat with all-night singing! That's how some 15,000 visitors who gathered here July 27 for an annual all-night sing fest got the better of a temperature soaring upward from 100.

All through the hot Saturday throngs arrived from North Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Open trucks often brought whole communities numbering from 20 to 30. Lumbering wagons came down the mountain sometimes with several families piled in.

At 8 p. m. the singing got under way inside Monroe Tabernacle, a huge unpainted wooden building. Its seating capacity is only 3,000, but outside the Tabernacle milled other thousands listening to the proceedings through two loud speakers.

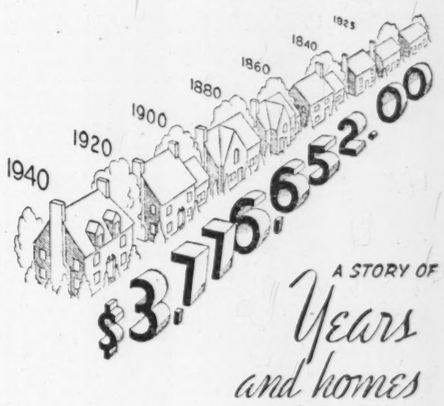
It was a "sacred" singing. The throngs had gathered to sing the songs of Zion, but gone were the slow-paced, old-time gospel hymns. The music was fast, peppy, resembling somewhat modern swing. Singers peeled off coats, fans flailed the air as energetically as song leaders, children slept in their parents' laps, on benches, or outside on the grass.

The all-night singing, which is the biggest annual event to take place in this City of 4,700, was initiated two years ago by I. E. Farmer, a businessman who serves as general manager of the occasion.

The Rainmaker

FLORENCE, S. C. (AP)—Weatherman H. K. Gilbert looked twice when his instruments recorded three inches of rainfall during a brief respite in the recent heat wave.

When the airport station reported only .80 inch precipitation, he began an investigation. He found his son had turned on the garden spray and left it running directly above the rain gauge.



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Swiss Accept Nazi 'New Order'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Recent developments in Europe have suddenly confronted the people of Switzerland with the fact that they are virtually at the mercy of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Since the fall of France these two powerful neighbors have only to block trade with Switzerland to place the little Republic in dire straits.

Switzerland, therefore, has found it necessary to fall in with the "new order" on the continent. The Swiss "new order" was announced to the country by President Pilet-Golaz in a radio speech on June 25. It was made clear that Switzerland intends to collaborate wholeheartedly with the Axis powers for the "reconstruction" of Europe.

The President declared that his Government would accept an "economic adaptation." That is, it would offer no objection to reorganization along the lines of the Nazi economy now in course of preparation by the former chief of the Reichsbank, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

Switzerland, in short, is to become totalitarian in so far as its institutions and ethnical structure will allow.

"The Government," said the President, "will no longer be able to explain and justify its decisions," for "events nowadays happen quickly." It will, therefore, not confide in the press, and the press, if not muzzled, will at least be kept in the dark. Neither will Parliament be entrusted with vital matters of state. The Government will issue its decrees, and speeches in Parliament will be curbed.

Must Give Up "Ease"

On the social plane, the President announces measures clearly inspired by the Fascist methods. The Swiss people will have to give up "ease," accept a greater "solidarity," suppress unemployment entirely. The social formula of Fascism or National-Socialism will, therefore, be introduced in a large measure.

This is what is meant by a "greater unity." The President has been obliged to express himself carefully. He wanted to be understood in Berlin and in Rome, and Italian press comments seem to show that in Italy, at least, he has. But he avoided the word "corporations," which to many Swiss ears would sound too foreign.

He has also to deal with the greatest care in the problem of "unity," since the Swiss State is a Confederacy combining people speaking four different languages, and widely divided by religion. Too much unity would bring breakdown.

Cantons Lose Power

The "unity" program will be carried rather on social than political lines. The cantons will continue.

It must be confessed, however, that they will probably lose a great deal of autonomy. The "new order" can be carried out, from the constitutional point of view, only because "full powers" were granted to the Federal Council last September. The Government must however "render account" to a special parliamentary commission and to the Parliament itself.

Some papers, notably the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, the Gazette de Lausanne, and the Geneva La Suisse, have repeatedly insisted that Switzerland is and will remain a democracy.

The Socialist press, however, approves of the new social program. The opposition becomes thus a Government supporter, while criticism, though mild, comes rather from the reputedly official press.

Much Bewilderment

Many are frankly bewildered. The people are ready to support the Government in order to save the country in the present European plight. But they still recoil before some of the sacrifices, they do not want to give up some of their ways of thinking and living. Yet danger threatens in case of insufficient compliance with what the Italian press calls "realities."

What is now happening in Switzerland is in many respects similar to internal events in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Sweden. But in Switzerland it assumes peculiar forms. It is easier for the Swiss State to become authoritarian because Parliament cannot oblige the Government to resign. But the democratic tradition has been rooted deep in the minds of the Swiss people by a regime 600 years old. The Swiss standard of living is one of the highest in the world. If it has to be lowered as a consequence of the "new order," if present individual privileges have to be curtailed in order to bring Switzerland to a less happy state than the one it now enjoys, public opinion ascribes it to pressure from abroad, and considers it to be foreign oppression.

Possibility of Revolt

If the Axis powers exact from the Swiss people requirements for the "new Europe" that are too much against the traditions of their country, they will rise up in arms. They will fight even if it is useless, as they have done before in their history. They would rather perish than surrender certain things.

It is now the duty of the Swiss Government to avoid such extremities. Italy at least does its best to ease matters. This happens through the diplomatic channels. Strong hopes are being entertained, therefore, that Switzerland may survive the present European crisis.

Swiss Socialists Give Up Long Fight

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 6

The Swiss Socialist Party, last active Socialist organization in Western Europe, gave up a long political fight yesterday and accepted a working agreement with the country's three leading conservative parties in the interest of national unity.

Robert Grimm, Swiss Socialist leader, declared that "only the will of strong union and resistance to all outside influences can maintain Swiss independence in these hard times."

The Party is the largest in the Swiss National Council, or lower House of Parliament.

Communist Ban

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Swiss Government today prohibited all Communist, Trotskyist, and Anarchist activity and propaganda and decreed three-year prison terms and heavy fines for all violations of the ban.

Certain cantons already had barred the Left extremists, but the Federal Council action was the first crushing them throughout the Confederation—the last Nation left in continental Europe where free minority groups were functioning openly.

Informed circles close to the Government said there had been "an increase of Communist propaganda carried on by methods which more and more approach those of conspirators."

Battle of Words Increases; Is It Prelude to Invasion?

Continued from Page 1

peared as first witness advocating the credit expansion.

The Senate, meanwhile, started final action on the bill authorizing the President to mobilize the National Guard in times of emergency. With this out of the way, if is expected to start debate on the conscription bill tomorrow.

Harder Tasks to Come

In one of his so-called "educational statements" issued without explanation from the White House, Secretary Hull, who is at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on vacation, also warned the American people that despite agreements for hemispheric defense reached at the Havana Conference, "there are other and immense tasks before us."

Meanwhile, congressional tax committees planned joint hearings on the forthcoming amortization-excess profits tax bill, in an effort to speed the measure through Congress within three weeks, and wipe out obstacles that have delayed letting airplane and other defense contracts.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he expected hearings to start Thursday with members of the Senate Finance Committee sitting in, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the first witness. At a press conference yesterday Secretary Morgenthau said he had gone over the whole vexed question of amortization with President Roosevelt "in rocking chairs" at Hyde Park, and it is assumed that he will submit the President's views.

Gains in Importance

The importance of this technical tax matter in the re-armament drive has been growing in the past few weeks.

For example, it was stated here that a contract for approximately $32,000,000 with Boeing Aircraft Corporation for big four-engined bombing planes is being held up in part pending settlement of plant amortization and other matters. Boeing officials are said to be unwilling to undertake a large plant expansion program until they know where they stand on amortization.

Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the Ways and Means Tax Subcommittee urged national defense manufacturers today to go ahead with the execution of government contracts on the assurance that Congress will approve a five-year amortization plan for plant expansion.

His statement was backed up by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, Ranking Minority Member of the House Ways & Means Committee. The joint statements provided manufacturers with a bi-partisan pledge.

Mr. Cooper said that the Committee stands by its previous decision to include amortization, excess profits and a suspension of the Vinson-Trammell Profits Limitation Act in one bill.

Rail Unions' Heads Protest Conscription

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 6 (AP)—Opposition to the conscription bill was expressed by presidents of five big railroad Brotherhoods in a communication made public today.

"Compulsory military service in time of peace is the very antithesis of freedom," said the letter, addressed to chairmen of Congressional military affairs committees. It said thousands of unemployed would enlist voluntarily "if given an opportunity."

The letter was signed by Alvaney Johnston, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; J. A. Phillips, Conductors; A. F. Whitney, Trainmen; T. C. Cashen, Switchmen.

Elkins Will Defend Canada's East Coast

OTTAWA, Aug. 6 (AP)—Appointment of Maj.-Gen. William H. P. Elkins, as the officer in charge of Canada's new Eastern Military Command was announced today. In his new post General Elkins will be responsible for the land defense of thousands of miles of coastline.

Since 1938 he has been Master-General of the Ordnance at National Defense Headquarters here, in charge of supplies for the Canadian forces.

Now the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the shore of the sister Dominion of Newfoundland and the rocky coasts of the Gaspé Pennsula, the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Eastern Quebec and the coast of Labrador will be his to guard.

Canadian Auto Revenue

OTTAWA—Revenues from motor vehicle registrations and gasoline taxes in Canada in 1939 totaled $79,915,492, of which $27,961,132 was from registrations and $51,954,360 from gasoline taxes. In 1938 the total for registrations was $26,230,196 and the gasoline taxes $41,247,688, making a total revenue of $67,477,884.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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			M	A	R	E		E	A	R	S			
		B	A	T	O	N	S		W	A	L	E		
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Graf Spee Pay Rests Heavily On Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Nazi seamen who last December scuttled the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee outside Montevideo harbor and now are interned in Argentina are becoming a costly problem to their hosts.

Under international neutrality law, the Argentine Government must pay all unemployed seamen interned in this country their full naval salaries. Already this has cost upward of 500,000 pesos $125,000), and so far Argentina has had no word from Germany regarding reimbursement.

Some of the former Graf Spee crewmen have escaped or attempted escape.

Four non-commissioned officers were found yesterday wandering near the heights of the Andes Mountains, apparently about to run away to Chile.

Others are believed to have succeeded in crossing into Chile to escape the mild captivity which internment represents, while still others have been found in Misiones, the northern Argentina territory where police seizure of an arms cache has been linked to a vague Nazi plot involving Argentina's border with Brazil.

Originally the Argentine Government planned to send only seamen to the interior and to keep the officers at Buenos Aires on their promise not to attempt escape.

But four months later, in April, wholesale efforts to escape caused the Government to send the officers to Martin Garcia Island, in the River Plata 80 miles from Buenos Aires, from where they are paroled for occasional visits to the capital. German residents of Buenos Aires in turn are permitted to visit the Island.

The Graf Spee's crewmen were distributed among the cities of Cordoba, Rosario and Santa Fe.

Some 500, or about half those interned, have found employment with German firms in Argentina, thus easing the Argentine Government's financial burden. But even they remain a problem because their whereabouts must be known at all times.

Occasionally — singly, or in groups, in uniform or civilian clothes—the men of the Graf Spee may be seen at a cemetery in the heart of Buenos Aires, rendering silent tribute before the grave of their commander, Hans Langsdorff. It was he who ordered the ship blown up outside Montevideo after its losing battle with three British cruisers.

Aide to Knox

Wide World

James V. Forrestal

Named for post of Undersecretary in Navy Department.

Finance Skill Given Defense By Forrestal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—James W. Forrestal, nominated for the new post of Undersecretary of the Navy, is a man who worked his way through Princeton and became a bond salesman and later President of Dillon, Read & Co., New York bankers. He resigned from the firm in the latter part of June to become one of Mr. Roosevelt's executive assistants. He has served as a liason man at the White House in financial matters.

Mr. Forrestal was known as a close associate of Clarence Dillon, former head of the banking firm, and he took part in the big transaction under which it acquired the Dodge Brothers' automobile business, and sold $150,000,000 in securities in the company to the public. After becoming a partner in the Company he became Vice-President in 1926 and succeeded Mr. Dillon in 1938.

No specific duties have been assigned Mr. Forrestal in his new post but it is presumed that he will assist in the field of finance and other economic aspects of the Western Hemisphere defense program.

London-Tokyo Tension Lifts As British Release Japanese

LONDON, Aug 6 (AP)—Diplomatic tension between Britain and Japan seemed to ease today as Great Britain released one of the two highly-placed Japanese businessmen who were seized in an Empire-wire roundup of Japan's nationals.

Satoru Makihara, London agent for the vast Mitubishi interests, was released amid growing Japanese protests and demonstrations. Eight other Japanese remained in custody in various parts of the Empire.

It was said reliably that the Home Office decided that "evidence available was insufficient to warrant further detention" of Mr. Makihara. So Mr. Makihara left Brixton Prison for his London home.

'Sallies' Jailed

TOKYO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Seven Salvation Army leaders, reliably reported to be all Japanese, have been arrested on suspicion of espionage, the War Office announced today.

The War Office said that those arrested included the Japanese Commander-in-Chief of the organization, which has its world headquarters in London. The arrests were made July 31, and the seven are still detained.

The gendarmerie, confirming the War Office announcement, said it was unable to state the nationality of those under arrest, and the locale likewise was not given.

In usually reliable quarters, however, it was said that all were believed arrested in Tokyo.

The arrests came with a country-wide roundup of Britons suspected of espionage, who at one time numbered more than a dozen, including many prominent businessmen. Now all but seven have been released.

Russian Slain

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6 (AP)—Capt. Paul Yankovsky, former officer in the Imperial Russian Air Force and Director of the Japanese Affairs Section of the French Concession Police, was fatally shot today by a Chinese gunman at his home in the International Settlement.

Captain Yankovsky, one-time soldier in the French Foreign Legion, was the second White Russian slain here within four days.

Charles Metzler, leader of the White Russian community, who had resisted attempts to reorganize the Russian Emigrants Committee on a pro-Japanese basis, was killed by unidentified assailants Aug. 2 in the American defense sector.

Several prominent Chinese have been victims of other recent acts of violence.

New Governor

HONGKONG, Aug. 6 (AP)—Hong Kong's first military Governor since 1912, Lieut. Gen. E. F. Norton, arrived today from his previous command in India.

Burma Road Open

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 6 (AP)—An official announcement today said traffic had been resumed over the Burma road to China for goods not prohibited by the British-Japanese agreement closing the road to war supplies for China.

The road had been closed entirely while control arrangements were worked out. The announcement said traffic would be allowed on the condition that trucks would carry only sufficient gasoline to get them to China and back and that owners post bonds guaranteeing return of the trucks.

From Hong Kong

BRISBANE, Queensland, Aug. 6 (AP)—A total of 548 British women and children removed from the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong arrived here today. They will be distributed among Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Britain's 'Offense-Defense'

Continued from Page 1

breast the ribbon of the Matabele Medal won in South Africa in 1893.

"Those days," he said, "we went off into active service with scarlet tunics, and fighting was a very different proposition. The enemy might take you in the rear if you were unfortunate, but he never operated above your head as well."

Today, of course, the possibility of the enemy operating above your head is ever present and a German bomber did so indeed in this very region while I was there. Which gave me an opportunity to assess the philosophic behavior of the public as a whole in localities where bombs fall frequently. In the event of invasion an enormous responsibility will rest upon the civilians, for on their calmness in "staying put," unless ordered to evacuate by the military, will depend in no slight measure the ease which military movements can be carried out on the roads. Army authorities stress the importance of civilians realizing the great part played in the tragedies of France and Belgium by refugees fleeing before the enemy's advance and bombardment, and thus congesting highways.

"It will be tougher on the civilians than it is on us," said one soldier with whom I discussed this problem, "because while we soldiers have plenty to think about and are trained to meet such a situation and have weapons and protection, all the civilians can do is to sit tight in their air raid shelters and hope for the best. This is their solemn duty, unless directed to move, and their faithful doing of it, trying though it may be, is a matter of utmost military importance."

I asked several householders with whom I came into contact what they would do if the invasion started in their part of the world. And without exception they said, in effect, "we will be worse off if we run, than if we do as we are told and stay home—so we will stay."

This is the sort of thing military chiefs rejoice to hear, for they say that if residents of an invaded area either leave before the invasion starts or remain indoors while it is on, troops—fit and eager as you could wish to see—can be confidently left to deal with eventualities.

Guggenheim Aid Bids Must Be In by Oct. 15

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Applications for John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation fellowships for research in any field of knowledge and for creative work in any of the fine arts, including music, must be made in writing on or before Oct. 15, 1940, Henry Allen Moe, Secretary of the Foundation, of 551 Fifth Avenue, announced today. The Foundation also offers a limited number of fellowships for work in the United States to Canadians and on its Latin-American Fellowship plan to Puerto Ricans and citizens of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

The fellowships have been established "to improve the quality of education and the practice of the arts and professions in the United States, to foster research and to provide for the cause of better international understanding." They are available to married or unmarried candidates, and are open to citizens of the United States irrespective of race, color, or creed. The stipends are valued at about $2,500.

Army in India Moves Toward National Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Steps to place India's army on a national and more generally representative basis are involved in the recent order for compulsory service to cover all classes of the community.

At the same time action has been taken to suppress independent volunteer organizations, framed on a military basis, that have been regarded as a potential source of disorder.

It comes very shortly after the Congress vote overruling Mohandas K. Gandhi's policy of nonviolence, as applied to the defense of India against external aggression or internal defense.

The formation of a national army in India was regarded as necessary to enable the country to advance toward true self-government.

Majority From the Punjab

It has been pointed out by Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, former Foreign Minister of Patiala state, that the homes of no less than 62 per cent of the soldiers in the Indian Army have been located in the one province of the Punjab, an area in which the Moslems predominate.

Fifteen per cent of the members of the army have been from the neighboring Northwest Frontier and the United Provinces. All the rest of India has supplied only 23 per cent. Bengal with a population of 50,000,000 has provided scarcely any combatants.

The allegation was made in Indian National Congress circles that the British had confined recruiting to what are known as the "martial races" of Northern India in order themselves to profit by the intercommunity divisions that this has caused.

Basis of British Withdrawal

The distribution of the Indian army has an important bearing upon the problem of how to dispense with the British military forces which up till now have been protecting the frontiers and putting down intercommunal disturbances in the interior. The reason is that the martial races still dream of mastering the less warlike provinces by force as they did before the British came upon the scene. Yet the independence which politically-minded Indians demand would obviously be impossible if Indian security depended upon the continued presence of British troops.

The remedy, it was considered, lay in the establishment of an Indian national army drawn from India as a whole, in which everyone recognized every other member as his comrade.

China Red Party Urges Members To Assist Chiang

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Chinese Communist Party issued a manifesto today urging its members to support Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek against Japan, promote internal harmony and strengthen the two Communist armies in the field.

[Informed sources in Hong Kong said the manifesto was scheduled for release last July 7, third anniversary of the Chinese War, but was delayed pending completion of negotiations between General Chiang's Nationalists and Communists which resulted in defining the Communist spheres of political and military influence in two areas—north of the Yellow River and lower Yangtze Valley —and increased Chungking support for the Red Armies.]

Experienced observers expressed belief that the manifesto indicated continuation of the United Communist-Nationalist front which has carried on the war against Japan. During the last year this union has been threatened by clashes between minor units of the two parties.

Before the Japanese invasion united them the Chinese Government and the Communists had been at war for nearly a decade.

Soviet Sees Shift In U. S. Defenses

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP) — The magazine Bolshevik declared today that "the strategical position of the United States has changed radically in the 11 months of the war."

"The first line of American defense — the French Army — no longer exists," the magazine said. "The British Navy is busy defending the British Isles and British Colonies. The United States now has to rely on its own forces in the Atlantic at a time when it needs more than anything else to array its Navy in the Pacific."

The magazine asserted that, with the development of aviation, "the Atlantic coast of Europe on the one side and the Pacific coasts of Asia on the other will serve as the frontiers of the United States."

Military Exercises Outlawed by India

By the Associated Press

Bombay, Aug. 6

An order prohibiting "military exercises or drill with or without arms by nonofficial volunteer organizations" was issued yesterday by the Government of India.

The order is intended to restrict the activities of many Hindu, Moslem, and Sikh organizations which promote sectarian feeling and are regarded by authorities as responsible for occasional intergroup clashes.

Hendaye 'Bridge of Sighs' Blocks French Refugees

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to the United States by way of Spain and Portugal

The chaotic condition to which war has brought Europe was reflected in the extraordinary sights witnessed at the little town of Hendaye on the French-Spanish border.

In 1939, after the end of the Spanish Civil War, a host of Spanish refugees poured into France there.

In 1940, just over a year after, a host of refugees from France were in this border town, trying to make their way into Spain.

Those fleeing from Spain to France were remnants of the Republican Army and part of the population of Catalonia. They numbered several hundred thousand.

Those fleeing from France into Spain seemed to be well-to-do people traveling in automobiles. There was no mass attempt, at least at Hendaye, on the part of French troops or French civilians to "crash" the Spanish frontier.

Tragedy at Bridge

There were many episodes of poignant tragedy about the bridge across the Bidassoa River, which marks the frontier between France and Spain.

Just outside the barrier, at the French end of the bridge, there was an elderly couple, both very slight and very small, evidently Jews, probably from Central Europe. They were standing there hand in hand, looking wistfully at the range of hills that marked the beginning of a country beyond the immediate range of German occupation.

They were not making any attempt to get through, nor did they attempt to argue with the frontier guards, like many of the others who had reached the barrier.

They probably lacked the necessary visas and felt that, for them, the struggle was over.

The picture of this old couple, with nothing left but each other, remained deeply imprinted on the memory amid the millions of individual tragedies that are part of such a national débâcle as France has experienced.

Suspended Between Nations

Passing on across the bridge there was a truck in front of the automobile in which this correspondent was traveling. It had not been able to move for three days, because the 11 persons in it, including three children, refugees from Belgium, did not possess the Portuguese visas which were required for admission to Spain.

The unfortunate family was therefore suspended indefinitely between France and Spain.

During the days which immediately preceded the announcement of the terms of the armistice, automobiles poured into Hendaye at such a rate that the three files which were formed extended for more than a mile from the bridge. Diplomats could get through, as could American citiezns. But the vast majority of the others, one suspects, found themselves ultimately forced to turn back, or left voluntarily when the Germans took over control of the French end of the bridge.

Hendaye in fact represented the climax of the tragic movement of homeless refugees in Europe that has mounted steadily almost since the World War.

There probably will be an intensified homeward movement among the 150,000 Spanish refugees who were still in France. But the Russians, Poles, Czechs, and other foreigners who came to France as political refugees have, in the great majority of cases, no other place to go, especially so long as France is blockaded by England and no boats can sail from French ports. There is little for the refugees to do but accept and reckon with the fact of a Hitler-dominated continent.

Sleepy Spanish Port

Bilbao, chief port of northern Spain, seemed curiously tranquil, even sleepy, after the war-torn and crowded towns and villages of southwestern France. It was the place of assembly for several hundred Americans who, caught up in the backwash of France's great debacle, had gathered in Bordeaux, Bayonne, Biarritz, St. Jean de Luz and other places near the Spanish border, hoping to "get out" before the swastika flag dominated the land.

The stranded American is a familiar object to American embassies and consulates whenever there is an outbreak of war or a major diplomatic crisis. Usually the problem is merely that of tiding over money embarrassments and providing transportation for the United States.

The plight of the hundreds of Americans who were evacuated from France by virtue of an agreement between the American diplomatic and consular representatives in Spain and the Spanish police was different.

Under the agreement the Americans were bound to proceed homeward by the first available accommodation. In consideration of this pledge the Spanish authorities waived the customary slow, long, and difficult visa formalities and admitted the Americans en masse.

These Americans were mainly the last survivors of the American colony in Paris and in France. They were business and professional men and women, journalists and others who, because of their work, felt obliged to disregard earlier warnings of the American Embassy to quit France and remained until the armistice.

Uncertain Prospect

Had arrangements for evacuation not been made promptly these Americans, judging from the experience of their compatriots who were caught in Belgium and the Netherlands during the German advance, would have faced at best a long and uncertain prospect of being held incommunicado, isolated from any communication with America.

The train journey of some 200 Americans from Bilbao to Lisbon, Portugal, place of embarkation for the Manhattan was perhaps the most welcome journey of their lives. For it carried the assurance of escaping from what is rapidly becoming the dark continent of Europe while the Lisbon window is still open.

It was the rearguard of the American residents in Europe that straggled onto the Manhattan, officially described as positively the last ship which would be sent to repatriate Americans, in the harbor of Lisbon.

The 800 or 900 Americans who boarded the Manhattan on this last trip belonged in the categories of Americans who were most difficult to uproot. There were over a dozen members of the American side of the Anglo-American Press Association, which, with its weekly luncheons and its annual ball was the best established meeting place of American and British newspapermen in Paris. There were businessmen, engineers, and mechanics who had stayed as long as it seemed possible to do any work.

Familiar Type

One familiar type of traveler on the Manhattan for whom one might feel special sympathy was the American who had made a second home in France, in Cannes, Biarritz, or some other pleasant southern seaside resort, or perhaps on a farm in Normandy. These were mostly long-settled people, for whom readjustment would be difficult.

The majority of the passengers had escaped with little beyond what they could carry in their hands; and the printed announcement that dressing for dinner was not expected was perhaps superfluous. It was doubtful whether a dozen black or white ties could have been mustered in the whole passenger list.

A feature of the voyage was the large number of canine passengers. Many persons had brought their pets along; and the dogs had some reason to complain of overcrowding, since 55 of them had to be accommodated in kennel space designed for 30. However, many of the masters and mistresses thronged the "dog deck" at the very top of the boat at all hours to be sure that the dogs received the necessary amount of airing.

The "dog deck," incidentally, was the chief neutral ground on which passengers in cabin and tourist classes could meet, since the rule of segregation as between these categories was enforced with unusual strictness.

Passengers Comfortable

Passengers on the Manhattan were more comfortable than refugees usually are. When the Manhattan was standing in Lisbon Harbor every cabin was jammed with cots. Many passengers had been assigned to cots and were warned not to occupy berths, even when these were vacant. This practice of reserving berths for non-existent passengers was one of several examples of muddle and confusion.

When anchor was weighed the atmosphere quickly changed from that of a prospectively overcrowded "refugee ship" to that of a normal Atlantic passage.

The comfort on the liner was almost overwhelming after the regime of bad and irregular food and sleeping in railway stations, automobiles, and on crowded and dirty trains which had become second nature to most of the refugees during their last weeks in France.

This change of atmosphere from the prospect of an overcrowded human cattleship to that of an ordinary Atlantic passage was typical of the transition from war-devastated Europe to America. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that Europe has become uninhabitable for anyone who has any means of leaving.

Mules Slated for War To Return to Missouri

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6 (AP)—Three hundred fifty Missouri mules and horses, once destined for the European war, are going back to the barn.

The French Purchasing Commission, which bought the animals for the Army before France made peace with Germany, received only half price for them. Mules brought $55 to $155; horses $35 to $85.

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Cudahy Tells Belgian Peril; Asks U. S. to Send Food

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mr. John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium, declared today that unless supplies of food from America reach Belgium by mid-September, people will be reduced to a condition "close to famine."

Mr. Cudahy said he would present the situation when he returns to the United States next week and "further present the reality of dealing with force as the only power."

The Ambassador declined to amplify this remark, leaving some of his hearers with the impression that he meant the United States must be prepared to deal economically and politically with Germany as the dominant power on the continent of Europe.

"When the truth is known about King Leopold (of the Belgians)," he said, "his decision to surrender will not only be accepted but will be applauded."

Hoover's Work Recalled

It was recalled that during and after the World War the American Relief Administration under Mr. Herbert Hoover spent a total of $695,000,000 to prevent starvation in Belgium.

Mr. Cudahy declared the question of United States supplies of food was "academic" until "Britain knows where she stands."

He said he understood the Ministry of Economic Warfare at present would refuse to allow any supplies of food to reach the Belgians.

"Their situation is very, very serious," he said. "Belgium imports 75 per cent of her wheat. Present supplies, with severe rationing—225 grams, or half a pound, of bread per person per day—will last until Sept. 1, or at best until early October.

"If you gentlemen think the continent is a howling hell now, what do you think it will be this winter?"

German Conduct Praised

The diplomat declared, "I knew of not one authentic atrocity committed by the German Army in Belgium. The Germans behaved themselves with great restraint."

His picture of the industrial and agricultural conditions in Belgium was grim.

"All industry has stopped. Thousands upon thousands of people left the country and there are still more than 2,500,000 Belgians somewhere in France.

"In their homeland, harvests are rotting in the sun."

Comparing World War feeding of Belgium with the present situation, Mr. Cudahy said German possession of channel ports "changes the situation entirely."

"I traveled constantly throughout Belgium until the Diplomatic Corps was dismissed by the Germans on July 15," Mr. Cudahy said. "Everywhere I asked people if they had been ill-treated. All said no, no pillaging, no shooting of civilians. I was a soldier in the last war and I think these Germans behaved better than United States soldiers would have done."

Time Unripe for Talks

Mr. Cudahy said he had many talks with the German Military Governor and there was no basis for negotiation on the problem of feeding the Belgians "as yet."

"The Germans told me they were prepared to feed their armies from Germany, but they were quite frank in saying that if their lines of communication were disrupted, they would expect to live off the country," Mr. Cudahy added.

King Leopold, Mr. Cudahy said, is a prisoner of war in the summer palace outside Brussels, having been transferred there after "asking for a simpler place to live."

"I saw him just before I left. I feel we should try and see both sides of his predicament, not judge harshly on insufficient facts.

"Put yourself in his place. He commanded an army of half a million men which intermingled with as many panic-stricken refugees. He was haunted by the thought that each hour he continued the resistance it meant death not only to his soldiers but to those helpless people.

"Faced by the prospect of this sacrifice of human life, he had no other choice."

Mr. Cudahy declared the Germans were "very confident" they could successfully invade Britain. The Belgians, he said, "know a British victory is their only hope of salvation."

Petitions for Mercy Ships Flood Committee Offices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 — Signatures on petitions calling for a change in the Neutrality Act to permit American vessels to be sent to Britain to bring child refugees to this country are arriving at the offices of the American Women's Committee for Mercy Ships for Children at the Murray Hill Hotel at the rate of 2,000 a day, it was announced today. Among new signatories of the mercy ships proposal, the committee said, were Bishop William T. Manning of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

"We must do everything we can in this matter, which is of immeasurable importance for the sake of the children, for the help of our British brethren, whose cause is ours also, and for the sake of our own souls as Christians and Americans," Bishop Manning's endorsement said.

Eric H. Biddle, Executive Director of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, of 215 Fourth Avenue, announced establishment of a central registration bureau to keep track of the incoming children after they are placed in homes here. Mr. Biddle said the file, established in co-operation with the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, was intended to help assure proper care for all children whether or not they enter the country under the committee's sponsorship.

Careful Listing of Wards

The Committee, he continued, would send an invitation to all sponsors of children already in this country asking them to list their wards in the central registration file. With this information on all the nation's "guest children," the Committee will be able to aid in the solution of problems arising from change of family composition or other circumstances, Mr. Biddle added.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Allied Relief Fund, of 57 William Street, at the same time announced that letters of thanks had been received from four Lord Mayors of England for the ambulances their cities had received from the Fund. Revealing that the Fund had reached a total of $736,000 for medical and civilian aid abroad, Mr. Aldrich issued an appeal for immediate mid-summer contributions to meet "greatly increased needs" as expressed in cables from the Fund's representatives in London.

Mobile Feeding Canteen

The greatest need in Britain at the present time is mobile feeding canteens and money with which to operate them, Mr. Aldrich said. Knitting wool also is needed by the women of Britain, he said, adding that a total of 30,000 pounds of wool has been provided by the fund since the outbreak of war.

"We are trying to keep the Fund's purposes as flexible as are the needs of a nation of 45,000,000 at war," Mr. Aldrich said. "Within the borders of Great Britain are 11,000,000 children under 16 years of age. For them, as well as for their fathers and mothers, no place is safe. All are in danger. So, too, are the refugees who earlier this year fled to Britain from countries already invaded. Allied Relief Fund is now expanding its campaign for funds in order to help the British people and the Allied refugees within England's borders in any way that will not conflict with our laws of neutrality."

William V. C. Ruxton, head of the British-American Ambulance Corps, of 420 Lexington Avenue, announced that funds for eight more ambulances were received in the last four days.

Jews' Land Taken

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Hungarian Government decreed today the confiscation of "a large portion" of Jewish-owned landed property in that country, the German Radio reported from Budapest.

The German radiocast declared the measure was in connection with the Hungarian program of breaking up large estates into small farms for peasants. About one fifth of the property still in Jewish hands is said to be affected by today's decree.

Rumania Forced to Take Road of Partition

Bucharest statesmen, on Hitler's order, to begin parleys over claims of Hungary and Bulgaria.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Aug. 6—Rumania will begin negotiating for settlement of Bulgarian claims on South Dobrudja and Hungarian claims on Transylvania within the next day or two.

When the Rumanian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister went to Salzburg recently to see Adolf Hitler, the Reichsführer apparently indicated the latest date when negotiations should start, and negotiations are now being prepared as the result of this order. However, it is hard to predict the duration and outcome of the negotiations.

Talks with Bulgaria are expected to take place in Sofia where Rumanian interests will be defended by Victor Cadere, Rumanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia, who is regarded as one of Rumania's most astute diplomats.

Bulgarians want all of the Southern Dobrudjan district of Durostor and Caliacra, including the towns of Silistra on the Danube and the attractive Back Sea Port and summer resort of Balcic. Rumanians will make every effort to save these two points.

Rumanian Data Prepared

In order to bolster their bargaining power, the Rumanian press has been publishing geographical, historical, and statistical material tending to show that Dobrudja was originally Rumanian and that infiltrations of Bulgarian colonists are of recent date.

At the same time it is claimed that 200,000 Rumanians live in Bulgaria, most of them in the district of Vidin and Timok across the Danube, while other Rumanian settlements are scattered through Central Bulgaria and Macedonia.

By bringing in these claims, Rumanians hope to strengthen the case for population transfer, a method of settlement which naturally appeals to them far more than the loss of territory. However, after considerable haggling and with a little good will on both sides, Rumanian and Bulgarian differences are expected to be settled as Germany has requested.

Hungarian Issue Complex

Far more complex and problematical is the solution of the Hungarian claims on Transylvania. Hungarians are determined as the minimum to get back the old Transylvanian capital of Cluj. Rumanians, so far, will not hear of this.

For this and other reasons, the coming negotiations which are to be held at Arad in Western Transylvania, close to the Hungarian border, seem to offer little prospect of success at present.

Little conducive to amicable settlement is the present state of Rumanian-Hungarian relations which become tenser as the time of negotiation approaches.

Hungarians who are always short-tempered where Rumanians are mentioned are now particularly angry with this "race of upstarts." Their wrath is mainly caused by nervousness and fear that now, just as they believe they have won their case, the Rumanians have again outmaneuvered by dealing with Berlin in a way to cause the Hungarians to lose ground and influence in Germany where final decision rests.

"Obsolete Concepts" Barred

These fears appear somewhat substantiated by recent articles in the German press. Notably the National Zeitung recently wrote regarding Transylvania, "Hungary's aspirations run counter to the laws of historical development. The modern age, based on a concept of free peoples who are masters of their own destiny, is incompatible with obsolete concepts such as those of the Crown of Saint Stephen."

In Italy this article was reprinted without comment in Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's Giornale d'Italia. At the same time influential members of the German colony here in Bucharest with whom I have talked confirmed the view that Germany does not want to weaken Rumania, fearing this would play into Russia's hands.

According to the German view in the long run the Transylvania dispute is irrelevant to Herr Hitler's ambitious plans for his "New Europe" since national boundaries would lose their present importance.

Autonomy for Transylvania

In fact the probable eventual status of Transylvania, according to this view, will be that of an autonomous region under the hegemony of local Germans. Meanwhile Herr Hitler is mainly interested in finding temporary solutions which will avoid disorder and leave him free to concentrate his full attention elsewhere.

In Rumania indignation of broad sections of the population over the unresisting abandonment of Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina is an eloquent indication of how large territorial concessions would be received by the people. They would be repudiated, along with any government which made them.

Here, as in all countries where small peasant proprietors constitute an overwhelming majority, the masses are content for years at a time to live close to the soil following the plow, leaving routine guidance of the State to their professional rulers.

Peasants Attached to Land

It is only in times of national emergency when the land itself is threatened that this peasant freeholder leaves his plow and asserts his collective will power either in the councils of state or on the battlefield—the power and will of the land itself to determine its fate.

Here is Rumania those statesmen who have their "ear to the ground" have acquired courage from the spirit of the people. The challenge during the past week of the present Government by the veteran peasant leader, Dr. Juliu Maniu, has roused sympathetic echoes elsewhere.

Yesterday the youthful George Bratianu, scion of the family of Statesmen who made Rumania, issued a public statement defending Rumania's right to Transylvania and expressing his confidence in Herr Hitler's "sense of justice."

In Bucharest there are increasing rumors of impending drastic government changes with Dr. Maniu and Former Premier Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod, both of whom have the people's confidence and both of whom are Transylvanians, heading the Government. George Bratianu is also mentioned for a post.

By a Staff Artist

Gains Made After World and Balkan Wars Await Settlement

Bill for Damages

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 6 (AP)—Quarters close to the Bulgarian Government today expressed the belief that Bulgaria would recover all Southern Dobruja, with a new frontier being placed at the same point where it was in 1913.

Bulgaria will present a bill for 18,000,000,000 leva (nominally $234,000,000) for damages it alleges resulted during Rumania's rule of the Province.

This amount, however, is expected to be more than canceled by a Rumanian bill for public works constructed in the past 27 years.

Government circles expressed the opinion that Bulgaria would pay Rumania the difference as a friendly gesture.

Britain Warns Against Waste

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of Food issued an order today, effective Aug. 12, making it a punishable offense to waste food, which was defined as "everything used by man for food or drink other than water."

The order, described as essentially "a warning," nevertheless provides for three months to two years imprisonment and fines of £100 to £500.

Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the Food Ministry, said the Ministry hoped to increase Britain's tea ration and avoid extension of rationing this winter.

The order, similar to one in the last war, forbids giving "excessive amounts" of meat to dogs.

During the World War heavy penalties were imposed for food wastage. One woman was fined £20 for giving meat to her St. Bernard dog; another woman was fined £5 for feeding 14 dogs on bread and milk and a workman who, displeased with his dinner, threw potatoes in the fire, was fined £10.

26 Alleged Reds Ousted in N. Y. Union

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Twenty-six members of the Building Service Employees Union, Local 32-E, of the American Federation of Labor, have been expelled on grounds that they were Communists with the recommendation they be investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Expelled members working in closed-shop buildings will automatically lose their jobs, said Thomas Lewis, President of the union. The action followed a hearing by the Executive Board last night.

Germans Claim Vast Toll Taken on Enemy Shipping

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—The German High Command reported today that Nazi sea and air operations sank 657,674 tons of "enemy merchant shipping space and space usable by the enemy" in the last three weeks of July, exclusive of 21,650 tons of warships and ships sunk by mines, and that such losses since the war began had reached a total of 4,986,860 tons.

[The total British losses admitted by the Admiralty up to July 30 were 1,150,708 tons.]

In addition to the known losses, the communiqué said, mines have taken an increasing toll, "especially lately," which "the enemy has concealed," and heavy damage also has been inflicted.

It said the German successes had been "proved by repeated closing of enemy ports and other evidence."

These statistics were given for the period from July 9 to July 31:

Sunk by submarines, 344,174 tons.

Sunk by surface craft, 98,500 tons.

Sunk by the Air Force, 21,650 tons of warships.

Damaged:

Warships, 32,000 tons.

Merchant shipping, 328,000 tons.

"Total ship losses the enemy sustained between July 9 and July 31 thus amounted to 679,324 tons, regardless of successes through mines and without inclusion of damage to enemy war and shipping space," the communiqué declared.

"The enemy thus, since the beginning of the war, lost of his own shipping and shipping usable by him, through operations of the Navy 3,725,547 tons and through operations of the Air Force 1,261,313 tons, a total of 4,986,860 tons.

"Besides this the Air Force, since the outbreak of the war, has damaged merchant ships totaling approximately 1,500,000 tons."

The German figure is almost four times the total—174,580 tons—of British, Allied, and neutral merchant ships acknowledged by the British Admiralty to have been lost from July 8 through July 29.

On the basis of the German figure, the average monthly total for the first 11 months of the war would be about 453,350 tons, as compared with a monthly average of 205,000 tons of British shipping alone during the 21 months of unrestricted submarine activity in 1917-18 in the World War. The largest toll taken by German submarines—airplanes were not a factor then—during any month in the World War was 840,000 tons—118 ships—of British and Allied shipping in April, 1917.

20 Ships Lost

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Mercantile shipping losses due to Axis war action for the week ended July 29 were 18 British ships totaling 65,601 tons and two Allied ships totaling 7,090 tons, the Admiralty announced today.

It was denied authoritatively that the Resolution was hit by a bomb or that a cruiser was damaged off the Baleares Islands in the Mediterranean.

A German claim to have sunk 229,298 tons of shipping during that week was termed "absurd."

The Admiralty said "enemy" losses to Aug. 4 were approximately 1,172,000 tons, including 918,000 German and 254,000 Italian, plus 26,000 tons of former neutral shipping which had been brought under Axis control.

Germans Drinking New Type Beer Without Alcohol

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—Germans have begun drinking non-alcoholic beer as a beverage that can quench their thirsts and even be consumed at work "without detrimental effects."

An idea attributed to Adolf Hitler and converted into reality by German chemists, it has just begun to flow from thousands of beer-taps.

How it is brewed is a secret, but it looks like beer, tastes like beer and contains the same ingredients—except the alcohol.

The new beverage, production of which has been fixed temporarily at 1,000,000,000 gallons a year, is said to fill a gap left by wartime restrictions and rationing of coffee substitutes, milk and tea.

Nazi press advocates say the basic idea was to create a "common beverage" which is "appetizing, has the stimulating effects of beer and quenches the thirst without possessing the tiring influence of alcohol."

It is delivered in ordinary wooden kegs and flows from the tap carbonated like real beer.

Training Courses To Aid Mechanics Slated in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Review courses for older and at present unemployed mechanics are to be opened at once at the Galt Aircraft School and other training schools here under the sponsorship of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan, it was announced recently by Norman Hipel, Ontario Minister of Labor.

The courses are designed to refresh machinists, machine operators, and bench fitters who have been away from their trades for a time, and under the plan men of 40 and upwards will study care and operation of machines; use of scales, calipers, micrometers; tool grinding, blueprint reading and bench work.

Applicants will secure free transportation to the training center and to the place of employment at the completion of the course. Out-of-town trainees will be given a living allowance of $9 a week and local trainees $5 a week for board. Work clothes will be supplied.

The courses are scheduled to run from two to six weeks, and Mr. Hipel assured city officials with whom he discussed inauguration of such courses in Toronto that there is a heavy demand for this type of mechanic.

Astor's Yacht Going After Duke Denied

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Vincent Astor's yacht, the Nourmahal, put out to sea today, reviving speculation that it might be used to carry the Duke and Duchess of Windsor from Bermuda to Nassau, where the Duke will take up his new post as Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Mr. Astor's office, however, said the yacht was merely undergoing its annual conditioning cruise. Mr. Astor has been in Bermuda but is expected back tomorrow.

Italians Invade Egypt And British Somaliland

By the Associated Press

An advance of Italian troops into both Egypt and British Somaliland was reported today, the former from Rome and the latter from British sources in Cairo.

The Italian High Command stated that the Italian vanguard had put the British forces to flight after crossing the frontier into Egypt from Cirenaica.

The British communiqué declared that the Italians had invaded Somaliland with three columns, driving into that British possession adjoining Ethiopia. It continued: "Our land forces are organized to resist these advances in spite of the collapse of French Somaliland to the northwest.

Italy also launched a "systematic aerial offensive" to destroy important British bases ringing Italy's African possessions, according to Stefani, official Italian news agency.

British targets stretched over 1,850 miles, from Mersa Matruh, on the Egyptian Coast, to the Port of Berbera, British Somaliland, on the Gulf of Aden below the Red Sea.

When British warplanes attempted to bomb Libyan troops near the Egyptian frontier, the High Command said, Italian fighters shot down seven Gloucesters and three Blenheims.

Meanwhile Britain's asserted mastery of the eastern Mediterranean and control of the Suez Canal spurred a partial revival of water traffic as shippers grew confident that convoyed vessels face little danger from Italian warcraft.

Ship owners were encouraged specifically by British successes in attacking Italian submarines and sinking the fast Fascist cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni recently.

Six steamship lines are advertising freight and passenger service to America and England by way of Cape Town and others to India, Australia, and the Far East.

An Egyptian steamer will leave for America shortly—the first since Italy entered the war.

United States shipping, barred from the Mediterranean and Red Seas, is making Mombassa, in Kenya, and Basra, in Iraq, its Near Eastern terminals.

Near-Eastern air communications also are improving, with the British Imperial Airways advertising for mail and passengers to England and other parts of the Empire.

The Dutch KLM Airlines schedule weekly flights to Palestine, India, and Australia, with connections for American clippers in Auckland, New Zealand.

Hamburg Hits

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Royal Air Force was reported to have registered direct hits in every one of 23 bombing attacks on the German port city of Hamburg since May 10—part of Britain's 48 raids into Germany in the past 56 nights.

The detailed report on the objectives at Hamburg was made by Information Minister Alfred Duff Cooper in reply to German denials of British reports that port facilities, oil refineries, and munitions factories at Hamburg were "practically in ruins."

Mr. Duff Cooper said the oil depots were attacked 14 times, dock 6 times, railways 3 times and the Hamburg airdrome twice. "In some cases," he said, "fires were started which were seen as much as 80 miles away on the bomber's return journey."

The British Minister of Information commented that in a city as large as Hamburg damage to scattered munitions factories might not be seen from a single observation point, and only a small part of the 20 miles of docks could be observed.

Of Britain's repeated raids into Germany he said:

"It is well known that railways in the Ruhr district and elsewhere were seriously dislocated early in July."

"There have been raids in Germany on 48 nights out of the last 56 and British air authorities are very well satisfied with the results.

"Over 120 separate targets were bombed in one month. Perhaps the most striking fact of all is that during a recent period of a month German aircraft dropped 7,000 bombs on the British Isles but the Royal Air Force dropped 37,000 bombs on Germany."

Nazi Air Raids

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP)—In frequent air battles over the English Channel yesterday, German warplanes shot down eight British aircraft, the High Command reported today.

Attacks by German night raiders on "several English ports" were mentioned in the communique, which said that British bombs dropped in northern Germany caused only slight property damage and no fatalities.

A German submarine, it declared, sank three armed merchant ships totaling 16,875 tons.

The communique declared that from July 9 to 31 German submarines sank 344,174 tons of "enemy merchant shipping and shipping usable by the enemy" and German surface craft sank 98,500 tons, a total of 442,674 for the three weeks.

British Casualties

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The British Navy was estimated today to have lost 6,221 officers and men, killed or missing, since the war began.

Royal Air Force casualties in 11 months of fighting were placed at more than 4,000.

Admiralty announcements showed 2,988 sailors and officers killed or fatally wounded, 3,204 missing, and 29 taken prisoner. In addition, 1,849 were wounded.

The Air Ministry's forty-first casualty list, covering an unspecified period, showed 150 airmen missing and 22 killed in action.

Added to the previous lists, it gave a total for the war of 1,782 missing, 620 killed and 241 wounded in action; 358 who passed on, 739 killed and 174 wounded "on active service," and 188 prisoners of war.

"Active service" casualties are those suffered in nonoperational flying duties, or on the ground through enemy action, the Air Ministry explained.

Greek Ship Sunk

ATHENS, Aug. 6 (AP)—The 1,044-ton Greek freighter Roula, bound from Istanbul, Turkey, to Port Said, Egypt, with 1,500 tons of timber, was torpedoed and sunk by an Italian submarine south of the Island of Crete, it was reported today.

Ship Strikes Mine

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Exchange Telegraph reported Aug. 5 from Goteborg, Sweden, that a Danish passenger ship with "several" persons aboard struck a mine and sank Aug. 4 while leaving Copenhagen Harbor.

The mine apparently had been sown in the Danish Port by a British airplane, the dispatch said.

All Copenhagen ship traffic was suspended, it reported.

The agency said all passengers were believed saved by a German warship.

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Decorative Arts Antiques

Pictures In the Home—Architecture In Development

Home Planning And Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Articles On Antiques

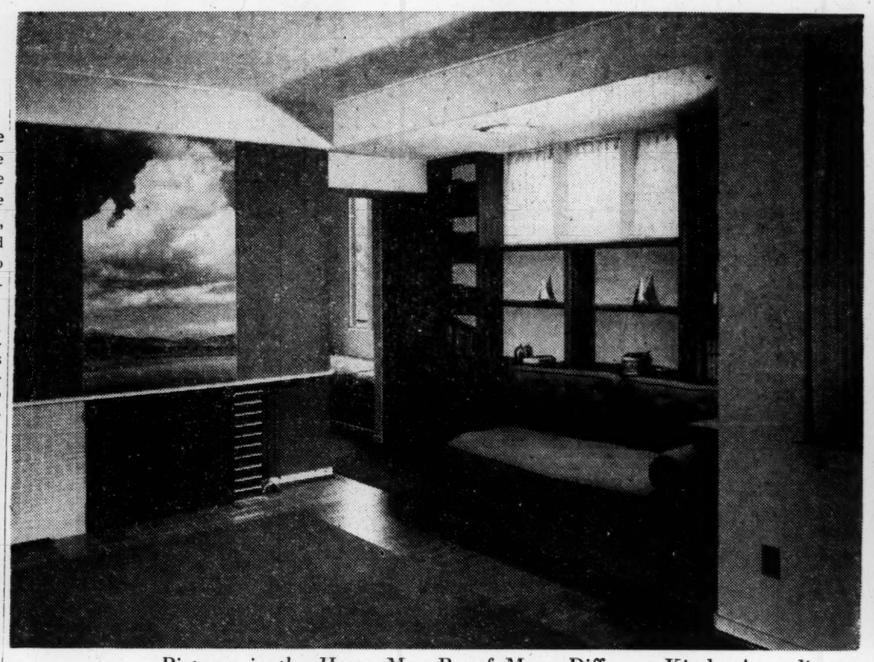
Stagecoach Luggage is the title of an article on band-boxes in the August number of the magazine Antiques. Of course there were trunks as well, in band-box days, for then the ladies must have had other than flimsy receptacles to hold their abundant wearing apparel.

It appears from the text here that collectors of the band-boxes treasure their acquisitions chiefly for their interesting coverings, and flatten them out so their designs, printed on paper, may be fully and readily seen. This treatment also makes storage simple, instead of difficult.

The marine painter Michele Felice Corné, a Neapolitan brought to Salem in 1799 by Elias Hasket Derby, is the subject of an article on which Mabel M. Swan and Louise Karr collaborated. Merchantmen of the period were Corné's principal subjects, but he did much other work, notably the murals in the Sullivan Dorr House, Providence, R. I. He had several pupils, the most successful being George Ropes, of Salem.

A leading authority on the subject, Dr. Charles Green, writes on "Little Known Sandwich," a dozen excellent pictures revealing the objects on which he comments. The first stencilled patterns for hooked rugs so far known seem to be those that Edward Sands Frost of Biddeford, Maine, made and sold from 1868 to 1876, when he retired from the business. Fortunately, Frost's stencils have survived, and now all of them—nearly four tons—are owned by a Vermont lady who sells patterns made from them. Several later producers of rug patterns are subjects of comment. Curly maple furniture and the Brick Store Museum are the topics of other writers, while the Editor's Attic briefly notices several more.

C. G. B.



Pictures in the Home May Be of Many Different Kinds, According to the Tastes, the Artistic Talents, and the Available Funds of the Family

In a home where modern taste is shown in all the furnishings, a photo mural enlarged from a snapshot by one of the family seems especially personal and suitable

This dining room belongs to a household in which there is considerable ability with the brush and palette, the scenes drawn with freedom to fill the spaces most acceptably

Using Individual Taste in Choosing Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Part I

Madison, Wis.

Suppose you are one of those fortunate people who needs a new picture and has the money to pay for it. Your own taste and that of your family will doubtless decide the thing you want—whether a print, a color reproduction of an old master or of a modern master, or perhaps an original by some favorite painter in your community.

Most laymen feel that their judgment regarding unknown contemporary paintings is not sound enough to allow their spending even a small sum for original works. But there are others who will buy and hang anything that is "hand-painted." However, the discriminating person will go carefully into the matter, studying current exhibitions and trying to form some basis of judgment by reading available art magazines and books. If the small sketch of some promising artist still struggling for national acclaim attracts you and "does something for you and to you," you would be wise to buy it, have it suitably framed and hung in your living room, instead of filling the same space at little greater cost than an overgrown "Baby Stuart," ready-framed from the department store.

Most artists are happy to have their work appreciated and enjoyed by others, leading to the approval or loan method, which has been started in some cities. There are even rental services, whereby one can choose a different picture for every month of the year.

It is these touches of originality that make a home distinctive. An artist is encouraged and a personality expressed.

Should you doubt your own judgment regarding less-famous original works, then you have always those previous color prints (American made) that today shower the market—such perfect reproductions that only close scrutiny will determine their true nature.

No longer must you choose only from the Old Masters. Contemporary artists' color prints are coming to be in strong demand, for these reproductions are astonishingly accurate, in many cases.

Such groups as the Associated Artists, The Living American Art Series, the Print-Makers' Guild of New York, National Art Society, 30 Broad Street, New York City, and others, represent the work of outstanding present-day artists whose prints sell for very small prices. You can even buy a whole book full of stunning color prints for the sum you used to pay for one European import—from the last named society for example.

As for the children, be sure to let them take part in the magic of making old walls disappear and new ones take their place. In their own rooms particularly, keep pictures changing in pace with developing interests. Their own judgment may be better than you ever suspected; anyway, a subtle opportunity is offered for stimulating appreciation of good art, and at but small annual outlay over the years.

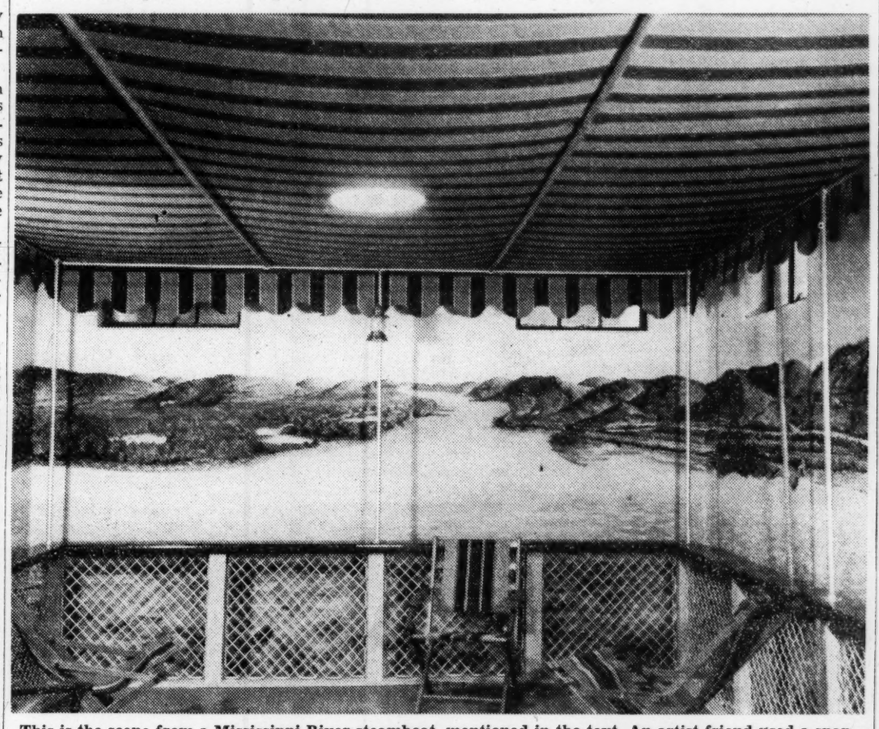
Some families are turning their members' talents to the mural method of wall rejuvenation. For instance, the Daniels Family as a group project painted scenes directly on the buff plaster walls of their dining room, using as subject matter, summer vacations enjoyed together. Each child had some part in the actual painting, which harmonizes in flat, decorative patterns of soft blue-greens and buffs, with surrounding woodwork and curtains.

Another family selected scenes from their movies taken while cruising the Mississippi River in a houseboat. An artist friend transferred the landscape to the recreation room walls (previously prepared with a coat of cream flat-paint) by painting directly from his palette with artists' tube colors. Then everyone lent a hand to transform the room into a boat deck with railing and awning.

The fun of the rumpus room in the Taylor home in New Orleans is enlivened by gay scenes and figures from the Mardi Gras. A student from the Art Institute pencilled outlines on the smooth, unfinished plaster. Then he filled them in with ordinary colored chalk, rubbed in with the finger and shellacked to resemble, surprisingly enough, old tempera painting.

One clever mother has worked out her nursery with walls calcimined a sky blue background for the gay, humorous animal figures in other calcimine colors that enliven it. Woodwork is painted the same blue. Later, the figures will be covered with fresh calcimine or wall paper, to mirror the selections of a growing young lady.

So bid good-by to that old chromo which has covered the crack on the dining-room wall too, too long; and pack away with the heirlooms that "Yard of Roses." You are out to give your walls a lift from their gloomy burdens; to lift them and liven them into a fitting background for your own personality and that of your family.



This is the scene from a Mississippi River steamboat, mentioned in the text. An artist friend used a snapshot for the idea of land and water, painted on walls of a recreation room.

Cheer Here, Also

A laundry should not only be airy but also light. If there is a lack of windows, paint the walls white, light ivory, or cream. Pale jonquil yellow makes a good substitute for lack of direct sunlight. For well-lighted rooms, pale gray, pinkish buff or soft green are pleasant. The trim also offers opportunity for attractive color harmony or contrast. While orange and red are effective as accent colors, such warm tones are inadvisable for use on large areas in a place so frequently filled with steam and heat.

Jade green or turquoise blue is a pleasing color for a laundry floor. With turquoise, walls might well be ivory; shelves, cabinet and table top a lighter tint of turquoise. Shelves may be edged with black, which can also be used effectively for table legs, the supports of the ironing board, and for chairs. Gold colored silk curtains frame the window. Gold colored chintz cushions for the chairs.

Ancient Glass of Striking Beauty Exhibited

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

An exhibition lately opened at the Art Institute is attracting more people than has almost any show of recent years. It is a collection of ancient glass — Egyptian, Graeco-Roman and Roman—in a great variety of forms and colors.

Its iridescent hues are so delicate and whimsical that installation in a museum is a problem of great difficulty. The room contains 15 cases in all, of five different types, containing approximately 300 specimens.

The layman is surprised to find that the oldest glass has in most cases acquired no iridescence whatever, but looks as if it had been made yesterday. This is the Egyptian core-wound sort, in which the collection is very strong. Some of it dates to nearly 1500 B. C. For the most part, these pieces are small cosmetic bottles.

One of these is a bottle for kohl, a substitute for mascara, two or three inches high, in the form of a column with a lotus flower capital. It is in brilliant narrow zigzag stripes of blue and white, with yellow accents for mouldings and shows no trace of age or wear.

This core-wound glass was a difficult technique. A mould of sand or clay was made the shape of the interior of the object, and this molded core was fastened to a wire handle. Then melted glass was drawn out in strings and wound about this core until it became a thick wall. The uneven surface was smoothed with iron after re-heating.

Decoration was applied the same way, with threads of colored glass laid in patterns and then melted into the surface and smoothed. When the core was removed, the hollow object was rough inside.

Glass blowing was not discovered till the first century B. C., and then a very simple and comparatively easy process replaced the painfully slow technique of many centuries. From this new method came the majority of the objects in the collection. Most of them are very small, but several of considerable size convince us that there was little difference in the type of glass used in the time of the Caesars and today.

The iridescent pieces call for special comment. Some seem like moonbeams caught in ice, others have the smoldering fire of opals.

They alter in appearance from every angle, and the color appears to change in a piece as you approach it. It is all accidental, the result of the action of chemicals contained in the earth where these pieces have lain for centuries, buried with their owners for use in a future life.

The glass has been lent for an indefinite period by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Robinson. This fragile material was collected by a man who has spent most of his life as an officer of a great steel company. Perhaps it was the very contrast of the color and delicacy of the material that attracted Mr. Robinson as a collector.

Charles Fabens Kelley

On View in the Art Institute of Chicago

A Syrian glass flask, nearly six inches high, of the 300s A. D., used in Christian rituals.

An Egyptian kohl tube, 3¼ inches high, of about 1100 B. C. Colored, wound on a sand core.

Sandwich Glass Exhibition

At Sandwich, Mass., an exhibition of glass made there and loaned from local homes will be held at the Historical Society rooms from Aug. 7 through the 17th, including Sunday the 11th, from 1 to 5:30 p. m. daily.

All the most desirable varieties—blown, molded, lacy and colored—will be included, as well as a collection of perfume bottles. Admission, 35 cents. This is the annual showing by this society, and holds special interest for the assured authenticity and personal associations attached to many of the examples assembled.

To Clean Old Ceilings

To remove whitewash from ceilings, apply a solution made of glue size, paperhanger's paste and powdered alum. First, make glue size by dissolving a pound of glue in three parts of water. To three parts of this size add one part of paperhangers paste and a handful or two of powdered alum.

After the solution has been spread over the ceiling, turn on the heat in the room to make it as hot as possible. As it dries out, the whitewash curls off in small flakes, and what doesn't fall by itself can be removed with a brush made of fine steel wire or stiff fiber. The floor should previously have been covered with a large cloth to catch all the falling dirt.

HOME PIGMENT

What's to Follow 'International' Architecture

By Hugh Morrison

Professor of Art, Dartmouth College

Excerpts from a lecture before the New Hampshire Society of Architects, Concord, New Hampshire

My theme is Modernism. Being an historian, perhaps I could trace the history of its development and end up with the International Style, but being rash, I am going to begin with the International Style and give my guesses as to what comes next. I am going to concentrate my attention on the American architecture of the future . . . and I am going to present the thesis that the International Style in this country is on its way out, and that our future American architecture will be one of various regional modernisms. . . . Remember that whatever I say should be prefaced by the phrase "In my opinion" or "So far as I can see—"

The Form Is Familiar

You all know what the International Style looks like. Its essential characteristics are loose plan vs. the formal plan; the open space vs. the closed space; volume vs. mass; and a general horizontality and abstention from ornament. The details of the picture you can fill out for yourselves. This style was developed in France and Germany during the decade of the Twenties. It was appropriate to the Twenties, and it was appropriate to the highly civilized and industrial countries of the Continent which were undergoing profound social changes. Although by no means unheralded, it was in quantity and effect a revolutionary movement at the time. It represented not only new planning, new materials, and new methods of construction, but new thinking and new feeling. It became self-conscious and in time doctrinaire.

However, it was the most vital thing happening in architecture, and as has happened before with architectural styles, it proved itself an international influence: Holland, Scandinavia, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, England, Turkey, Japan, America. During the decade from 1922 to 1932 it seemed to become apparent that it was a style and that it was international—and we had a name for it.

Leaving out of account earlier American modernism, which was not quantitatively important, the first large scale phase of American modernism has been dominated by this International Style, and this phase has lasted through the decade of the Thirties and is still going strong. Perhaps as in Europe it blossomed in an era of social change. From 1931, when the admen took it up, "functionalism" became the magic word, and it sold everything from teapots to evening dresses, as well as architecture.

Essentially Un-American

Now, is this style the future of American modernism? To me it has grave lacks:

1. It is not as "functional" as is often alleged.
2. It does not suit the American topography and landscape—or if it does in some one region, it cannot in all the others.
3. Its forms are too harsh, its details too tricky, and its use of materials too consciously esthetic.
4. It is not American, because of the foregoing facts, and because it in no way expresses the American tradition in architecture.

Because it is revolutionary it is self-conscious, doctrinaire, and artificial. But also because of this, it is far more vital, far more pregnant, than any or all of our eclectic imitations of historic styles. I state, and I insist, that much of what has gone into it must also go into our future architecture. Specifically:

1. Its planning for use rather than for axes.
2. Its insistence on orienting to the sun and to the view rather than to street and lot lines.
3. Its free and extensive use of windows.
4. Its attention to new materials, new methods of construction, and new mechanical gadgets—though the latter can easily go too far.
5. Its liberating effect on design. While it has not in general resulted in a great style, it has freed architects to such an extent that they may create one in the future.

What May This Future Be?

Let me cite a parallel in development of Gothic. A style dominated by an elaborate new method of construction first developed in Normandy and the Ile de France, it was the "Modern" style of its day and also the most vital. . . . This style drove into Germany in the mid-thirteenth century. . . . At first the French Gothic style was adopted almost verbatim. But see what happens. . . . Within a few generations the style begins to coalesce with the earlier style tradition. It develops along new lines in accordance with different conditions and needs and in expression of the German temperament; it ends up not as French Gothic at all but as German Gothic—and regional German Gothic at that.

Similarly in Spain. Leon follows St. Dennis, but by the time of Barcelona and Seville, the style is Spanish Gothic, not French Gothic. Italy's first Gothic, the Abbey of San Galgano near Siena, is strongly French, but a little later no one will confuse Arnolfo's work with that of Pierre de Montereau.

(To be continued on this Tuesday page.)

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Yosemite Falls

Bicycle Riders Visit National Park

More Than 49,000 Civilians Already in Air Pilot Training

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Now barely a month old, the civilian pilot training program of the Civil Aeronautics Board (the new name under the reorganization) to obtain 50,000 new pilots by next June 30, is very nearly fully launched, according to a statement just issued by Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. According to Mr. Hinckley's report more than 32,000 students are now in ground courses, and 17,494 in flight courses in the United States.

This does not mean that all of these more than 49,000 candidates will make the pilot grade, yet the CAB expects that by September nearly 16,000 students will have completed both ground and flight training. Two more "batches" of similar size will be training during the regular school year beginning in September, the CAB expects.

Flight instructors — one of the chief "bottlenecks" of the training program—are being augmented by 1,000 civilian instructors who are receiving "refresher" courses to swell the Nation's flight teaching staffs.

To get this new pilot program—five times as large as 1939's—under way the CAB launched activities two weeks ahead of schedule. Despite summer, ground school courses were opened in 499 colleges and universities on June 15 with 15,980 students enrolled. Simultaneously these students began flight training at 528 commercial flying schools near their campuses.

Secondary training — flight in larger planes comparable to army trainers—will be given to about 9,000 primary students this year as a "feeder" program to the military services. This is a relatively new phase of civil training being tested by the CAB.

To get instructors for these courses the CAB has gone into the records of former pilots and has offered "refresher" courses to more than 5,000.

Careers in Aviation

There have been competent books before this with advice for those who want to make a career in aviation, but John B. Walker's "How to Get Into Aviation" (Random House) goes a little bit farther and adds the names and addresses of those important persons in aviation one would need to contact to start his career. This little item may save dollars and dollars of postal, telegraph and telephone money as well as save miles and miles of running around for prospective aviation candidates.

You may want to know how to become an air line pilot, how to get into the Air Corps, or you may be mechanically proficient, or interested in radio, and wish to apply this knowledge in aviation; perhaps you prefer to be on the ground selling aviation, or, if a woman, you may want to know how to become a stewardess. Mr. Walker's book has all the answers.

An official of United Air Lines and thus continually the brunt of questions from those seeking aviation careers, Mr. Walker has had to know the answers. Mr. Walker may now direct all such queries to his new book—and, it is hoped, with profit to himself.

Ignition Wins Award

For his invention of an ignition system for airplane engines, Carl Swanson, research engineer of Northwest Airlines and former faculty member of the University of Minnesota Institute of Technology, has been awarded a membership in the Society of Automotive Engineers. At the request of the Government and the air lines Mr. Swanson is preparing a report on his ignition system which claims to eliminate contamination, corrosion, moisture, injurious gases, acids, fluids, oils, and other conditions, from the highly important electrical circuits of aviation engines.

More Lines for Western

Western Air Express, following denial by the Civil Aeronautics Board of its attempt to merge with United Air Lines, has announced through William A. Coulter, President, that it is planning expansion of its service from Great Falls, Mont., its present northern terminal, to Lethbridge, Alta., pending CAB permission. Plans are also under way for services from its southern terminal to San Diego, Calif., to Phoenix, Ariz., by way of El Centro and Yuma, and from Los Angeles to El Centro, by way of Palm Springs.

Burma 'Dictator' Held

BOMBAY, India (AP) — Former Premier Ba Maw of Burma has been arrested in Rangoon, says a dispatch from that city. The reason was not stated. The former Premier recently was named "dictator" of the so-called Burma Freedom Bloc in Mandalay, and the warrant for his arrest was reported to have been issued there.

Now It's 'Fly-Ur-Self'

Plane-Hiring Service Begins

Mrs. Alexander Lindsay, wife of a New York pilot, solves the flight problem by hiring her favorite type ship from the Ailor Fly-Ur-Self System at Roosevelt Field, N. Y., directed by Howard Ailor. The service has many types of ships so that a pilot may become familiar with many other models besides the one he flies.

Americans See Noted Parks On Railway Escorted Tours

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

America's National Parks are having one of their best travel years and this is due in a large part to the increase of escorted tours to these regions by the country's leading railroads. Every transcontinental rail line is featuring all-expense trips to one or several of the National Parks and from all reports these are being patronized as never before by traveling Americans.

A leader in the escorted tour business is the Chicago & North Western Railway Co. This year the line offered 181 escorted tours in the North and West, each with an experienced railroad man as the escort. The tours include such scenic regions as Yosemite National Park, Yellowstone, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak, Estes Park, Grand Canyon, and the Pacific Northwest.

New additions to the North Western's fleet of luxury trains to the West are the streamliner Treasure Island Special and the National Parks Special. The famous streamliners City of Los Angeles, City of San Francisco, City of Portland, and the Forty Niner are proving popular with West-bound travelers this year. Connections with eastern railroads have been arranged to be most convenient for the great majority of travelers west for their vacations.

Train Radios

New streamlined portable radios especially designed to eliminate travel static have been added to the equipment on three Illinois Central trains. The new receivers, weighing 17 pounds and housed in an attractive case which looks like an overnight bag, may be obtained from porters for use in drawing rooms, bedrooms, and compartments aboard the Panama Limited, the Creolem, and the Louisiana. Manufacturers say selectivity and sensitivity have been improved and a new detachable wave magnet eliminates all static usually heard aboard trains on old-fashioned sets.

Chicago to Miami

Fast streamlined coach-train service from Chicago to Miami will begin about Dec. 1 on an elapsed time basis of approximately 29½ hours, which compares with previous schedules of 32 hours. Service will be provided over three routes for which the originating railroads from Chicago are the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Illinois Central, and the Pennsylvania. Each route will operate a train every third day in each direction, alternating to provide daily departures from Chicago and Miami.

Rail Tour 'Breather'

Vacationists traveling between Chicago and the north Pacific Coast desirous of a "break" in their rail journey now may do so in accordance with a plan in effect by the Milwaukee Railroad. This summer, passengers on the electrified Olympian are being offered the opportunity of a stopover in Montana. The entire side trip covers about 190 miles of driving through a scenic section of the Rockies, including the valleys of the Madison, Jefferson, and Gallatin rivers. Going east or west, the "Heart of the Rockies Tour" offers a full day in the open, and an insight into the charm and interest of the Montana Rockies.

Here and There

The Burlington has added air-conditioned tourist sleeping cars between St. Louis-Kansas City and Denver on the General Pershing Zephyr-Exposition Flyer.

The Seaboard Railway's Silver Meteor now provides daily service between New York City and St. Petersburg, Florida. All seats are reserved.

Summer sleeping car service from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe is again provided by Southern Pacific Lines.

Mulching Is Important to the Garden

Mulching is one of the most important duties of gardening, yet one which is usually not fully appreciated, especially by the beginner. It actually saves you time and energy in the long run.

Cultivating is really one form of mulching. We cultivate after rains to loosen the top soil so it will form a dust mulch, which in turn protects the soil underneath and keeps it moist. Otherwise the moisture bakes out of a soil and we find we must water more often than if we have mulched previously.

Around shrubs and evergreens I like to use mulches of peat moss or grass clippings. They keep the weeds down for one thing, and they cut down cultivation labors, as well as holding in the moisture and adding humus to your soil.

Since imported peat moss has become hard to obtain I find myself turning more and more to grass clippings, using them in the shade so they won't heat the earth too much. I wonder how many persons really make use of the waste from their gardens and yards.

Grass clippings for instance, make excellent humus, added to your compost pile or buried in various needy spots in your garden. When you are turning soil next time, either getting ready a bed for annuals, or planting a choice perennial, dig a little deeper—a foot or more—and mix a good handful of grass clippings with the poorer soil you find there. In this way you will gradually increase the depth of your garden loam and add to the fertility already there. The clippings will take a year or or more to decay but as they are decaying they will give out food to the roots of the plants reaching down for it. And plants thrive on decaying matter.

Mulching With Clippings

As for actual mulching with grass clippings, they don't give as neat an appearance as peat moss, so hide them around those shrubs that are more or less out of sight. Sprinkle them lavishly at the back of the shrub border next to the house, or inside group of shrubs, or under shrubs whose branches almost touch the earth and thus cover up what is at the base.

For the fronts of shrub borders there is really nothing quite so satisfactory as peat moss. Cultivate with a hand scratcher (around all except rhododendrons and laurel, whose shallow roots resent disturbance) and pull out the weeds. Do this preferably soon after a good rain so the earth will be easy to work with and contains enough moisture for the mulch to preserve. Sprinkle peat moss (or grass clippings) on until the earth is completely covered. If you do this year after year you will find that the mulches make a natural humus that works readily into the soil the next time you cultivate. This need not be more than once or twice a season.

Well-rooted horse manure mixed with straw makes an excellent mulch for winter around many plants. It is best, however, before doing any winter mulching, to know the habits of those plants you wish to mulch. Some plants (indeed, the majority) live through the winter with no mulching except fallen leaves. Certainly mulching with leaves is the easiest way of protecting against winter thawing and freezing, and it is fairly satisfactory if the leaves are not too heavy. Maple leaves for instance, tend to mat down and rot the plants by depriving them of air, whereas oak leaves make a lighter, more satisfactory mulch.

Particular Mulches

Rhododendron and laurel require particular mulches. Manure, though an excellent mulch in many respects, is apt to make the soil alkaline, and rhododendrons and the like demand an acid soil. Peat moss has an acid reaction. When used around alkaline-loving plants, you always can add lime to counteract any acidity. Strawy manure is fine for such things as rose beds, for it not only acts as a mulch, but is excellent worked into the soil afterward.

So look to your mulches. See where a bit of mulching will save you time. Dust mulching for the annual bed and perennial border; peat moss or grass clippings and sometimes manure, depending on your plants, for shrubs and young trees. Use a mulch that will serve several purposes—keeping in the moisture, adding to the humus content of the soil, smothering weed growth.

E. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

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Scotland Hails Canada

I WANT TO tell you about James, a friend I made only ten days ago. For James may shortly travel to the great new world, and I regard him as a messenger from this old country to the new.

In a new housing area in Edinburgh, there has been set up an office of the Citizens' Advice Bureau. It is on the ground floor of a most attractive tenement, overlooking green fields and lying almost under the shadow of the ruined castle where Mary Queen of Scots was in the habit of spending long summer days. Away on the other side is Arthur's Seat, and the grand old Lion's Head with a contour not to be despised even among the best mountains.

* * *

The night I was in charge at the bureau, I hopefully took Paddy, a Welsh terrier evacuée from London, as it meant a walk for him. And this is where James enters the story. For Paddy wanted more walk and less bureau. A small figure chased the fleeing Paddy and turned him back in triumph. "Good lad," said I. "I am most grateful." The small boy replied politely that he liked dogs—all dogs—and that he took his neighbor's dog for walks. "What's your dog's name?" he asked. "I could take him for a walk while you are in the office."

I closed at once with such a good offer and Paddy and James went off happily. I found them waiting together, when I left the bureau. "I'll chum you home," said James.

His name, it appeared, was James MacGregor and he had three brothers and two sisters. His father was in a regular job, but had over one pound a week to pay in traveling expenses to and from his work. James's mother had done well on what was left, for James was tidy and cared-for, though not grand. His manners were good and, when I said that it was too far for him to take me home that night, he agreed that some other time would be better.

* * *

Two days later, I found him interviewing our kindly housekeeper on the doorstep. He beamed when he saw me and said: "That is the lady." He had, it appeared, been making inquiries for the name which he had read on Paddy's collar but which was not my name. However, he had successfully tracked Paddy and his temporary mistress, which was what he wanted. We arranged for another visit, as I was just going out; and in two days' time James came and found me alone. We had tea in the garden. "I am going to Canada," he announced, but without any of the importance forgivable on such an announcement. I tried to break to him the news that everyone did not get to Canada who wanted to go, but he was unperturbed. He had alternative plans—a farm on the outskirts of the city where they had dogs. His mother was the promoter of the emigration-to-Canada idea, but it was only for the three older boys—the girls and the youngest brother were not included.

Although James is twelve, he is small; and, as I looked at him, I remembered shoes left by a much younger but larger nephew for some evacuated children. Out in the garden, we tried them on and found that there and then James could be fitted with every kind of footgear that a voyage to Canada demanded—stout leather shoes, rubbers, sports shoes, bedroom slippers (rather mended) and, oh, joy! a pair of football boots. James said he played for his school. Some other articles of useful male attire were found, among them a small pair of bedroom slippers for John, aged ten. "John's wee," said his bigger brother. "These will do." Nothing, however, came up to the football boots.

"It looks as if you were going to Canada, James, now your feet are all ready," said I. James grinned. He thought so, too. I tried to tell him that he would be an ambassador to the new country. "I know," said James, "my mother says that."

I have not yet met James's mother, but she is known to me by her works. I hope she gets her three boys to Canada and that they will grow up good and useful men. James is an admiring son, and the last time I saw him he said soberly: "My mother has an awful struggle." Dear James! That struggle is not in vain. How I hope that he gets the desire of his heart and goes to a farm where there are dogs.

ISABEL C. GORRIE

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LA CASCADE": *A Painting by Henri Rousseau*

HENRI ROUSSEAU did not claim to be other than an amateur painter; but, as the naïve in art became fashionable, in the last ten years of his life, from 1900 to 1910, so did the work of Rousseau. In his imaginary tropical scenes there is something childlike and refreshing. In this landscape, he creates out of his imagination a flat pattern of jungle leaves that quite overpowers the subject, the "waterfall," which splashes unobtrusively in one corner of the picture. There is a freshness and interest here that holds the onlooker, even though there is no more depth nor reality than in a child's sampler.

These Artists Cared Only for Art

I KNEW MANY of the pre-Raphaelite painters in England, and liked them very much. They made a charming society of their own; friendly with each other, and hospitable to strangers. They are wonderfully earnest workers, so one cannot fail to deeply respect them. They care nothing for the world's opinion of their work, while they do care for each other's opinion. Their pictures are not interesting; Rossetti's, for instance, which yet had something fascinating in the expression of the heads. But, although they paint in that queer way, they appreciate the great Frenchmen. (When I say great Frenchmen, I mean great painters,—Géricault, Delacroix, Millet, Corot, Diaz, etc. Do not confound them with Gérôme, Cabanel, Bouguereau, and the like.) In the rooms of the pre-Raphaelites you would often see a drawing of Millet's, or a sketch by Daubigny. Rossetti liked to come and look at my traps; and he especially liked one, a lady in white, with a gold chain.

The French artists that I knew cared as little as those Englishmen for the opinion of outsiders. They cared for Art itself. In Couture's atelier, among all the boys there, you never would hear them talking of what people in general thought of their work. It was nothing to them. Neither would you hear about orders or chances of selling pictures. Not a word of painting with the idea of making money by it. Occasionally a boy would say he must go off to the Louvre that afternoon and do some copying to pay for his lodging. But that was the only time when you would hear a dollar mentioned. There were all sorts of people there,—from the duke, who came in his carriage, to the very poorest boy; but there was no toadying, nothing but what was pleasant. . . .

The great French painters cared not at all for success; only for carrying out their idea.—From "W. M. Hunt's Talks on Art," compiled by HELEN M. KNOWLTON. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Serenade for Rubinstein

IN A HAZE of mid-September New York heat, the two drove to the Clarendon Hotel on Fourth Avenue at 17th Street and left their baggage, then went at noon to call upon their sponsor, William Steinway. Rubinstein professed himself much pleased with the new Steinway Hall and the instrument he was to use. Then the two went home to their hotel and began straightway to practice. The first concert was to be on September 23rd.

A day passed, two days, and in the evening, trying to practice with his windows open on the noisy street, hot gaslight pouring on his damp face, his coat off, his collar open, Rubinstein, pausing for a moment, heard below his window, against the roar of wheels and the sharp sound of horses' hooves, another sound. Music! Why, they were playing Meyerbeer's *Torch Dance*!

Rubinstein and Wieniawski, hurrying to their window, saw in the street below a whole orchestra playing away for dear life and playing very well, like a professional symphonic ensemble. It was Carl Bergmann, leading the Philharmonic in a serenade. Only one other visiting artist had received this honor—the Sweet Warbler herself, Jenny Lind. . . .

Anton was touched. He wished to thank the musicians. After the serenade some of them came to his room. In default of words, Anton sat down to his piano and played the music he loved best—Chopin, Beethoven's March from the *Ruins of Athens*, Liszt's magnificent transcription of the *Erlking*. Young Maurice Grau, who was present, had never heard music like this. Moreover, he had never met a man like this.

"Rubinstein sat, genial yet grave. . . . He had a perfectly enchanting smile. When he was pleased his rugged Tartar face would become quite sunny and fascinating."

Monday evening, September 23rd, was as hot as New York can be in September. Steinway Hall was packed to the doors. People stood on the stairs, overflowed down the steps into the street. From all over the country, artists had come to hear Rubinstein and Wieniawski.—From "Free Artist, The Story of Anton and Nicholas Rubinstein," by Catherine Drinker Bowen. (Reprinted by courtesy of Random House, Inc.)

Day From School

We knew there would be rain.
We waited for the welter
Of the wind against the pane
And the trees bowed helter skelter
And the daylight drawn and gray.
We did not mind the rain.
There were books within the playroom
For those too old to play;
The books would give us shelter.

CHARLES MALAM

Taking Our Stand for Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMIDST the general uncertainty and doubt in the world today, the teaching of the Bible gives a definite standard from which to assess one's thinking. Each one may take his stand firmly on the Bible teaching of the perfection of God and His creation. The record of spiritual creation declares (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." What God made good remains good, for the reason that in the infinitude of His being there is no room for an evil or a disintegrating element. What, then, of the evil we see manifested in the world today, the lust for power, pride, the phantom of fear, brutality, and cruelty, the weak ground beneath the heel of the strong? These manifestations of evil result from belief in a power opposed to God.

In his second epistle to the Thessalonians, the Apostle Paul, speaking of "the day of Christ," said (2:2, 3, 4), "That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, . . . who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God." These words portray the belief in an evil mind opposed to God. Since evil is unreal, it can seem to express itself only as one lets it occupy his thinking and thus becomes its tool.

Now Christian Science maintains that there is no concord between good and evil. If we are not actively ranging our thought on the side of good, we are passively lending ourselves to the designs of error. It is imperative that we should unreservedly acknowledge the supremacy of good. To condone error through fear of being involved in strife, or to think that the general belief in evil does not greatly concern us, is to let our thinking be lulled into lethargy and inactivity. It is of vital importance that, through reliance on God, each individual should take his stand on the basis of Truth, infinite good, and from that ground demonstrate that the power of God can and will overcome the forces of evil seemingly rampant in the world today.

This is not a question of human differences of opinion; it is the supreme issue between good and evil. Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says of this struggle (p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace;" and she continues (pp. 96, 97): "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the ejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

How can each one help to "hold crime in check"? Certainly not by ignoring evil! We must clearly recognize the nature of good and of evil. Christian Science shows that there is just one way to overcome evil, and that is by refusing to give it any least foothold in our own thinking; by seeing its utter nothingness in view of God's allness; by denying that it has place or means through which to manifest itself, or power to violate or destroy aught but itself. Treated thus, the false claims of evil dwindle, and its pretensions lose their seeming power to terrify.

Christian Science heals disease on the ground of God's allness and spiritual man's perfection. To admit that disease is something to be feared, that it has intelligence to propagate itself, is to give it, in belief, the only power it seems to have. The claim that disease has intelligence, power, law, or any means through which to work, is destroyed through the understanding that God is the only Mind and power, and that His creation reflects Him, and cannot become unlike Him.

Our safety lies in the understanding that God alone directs and governs man; and that His government cannot be set aside by the claims that might is right and that material force rules. No matter where we are, or to what country we belong, the spiritual fact is that in our real selfhood we inhabit the kingdom of heaven. This is not a future state to be longed for, but the present truth of being. There is no evil, no apathy, no indifference in this kingdom, where Mind reigns supreme, for here all are dwelling in "the glorious liberty of the children of God" (Romans 8:21). Let us then continue our work of judging righteous judgment, knowing that no right thought is wasted, and that each individual has his part in establishing God's kingdom on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Se déclarer pour le Bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU MILIEU des doutes et de l'instabilité dont souffre aujourd'hui le monde, les enseignements de la Bible présentent des normes bien définies pour l'évaluation de notre penser. Chacun peut insister fermement sur la perfection de Dieu et de Sa création, proclamée par la Bible. Le récit de la création spirituelle contient ce verset (Genèse 1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." Ce que Dieu a créé bon demeure bon, car l'infinitude de Son être ne laisse aucune place au mal ou à des forces désagrégeantes. Qu'en est-il donc du mal que nous voyons se manifester aujourd'hui dans le monde — soif du pouvoir, orgueil, fantôme de la crainte, brutalité, cruauté, écrasement des faibles par les forts? Ces manifestations du mal procèdent de la croyance à un pouvoir s'opposant à Dieu.

Dans sa deuxième épître aux Thessaloniciens, l'apôtre Paul parle en ces termes du "jour de Christ" (2:2, 3, 4): "Ce jour-là ne viendra point que la révolte ne soit arrivée auparavant, et qu'on n'ait vu paraître l'homme de péché,... qui s'oppose et qui s'élève au-dessus de tout ce qu'on appelle Dieu, ou qu'on adore, jusqu'à s'asseoir comme un dieu dans le temple de Dieu, voulant passer pour un dieu." Ces paroles dépeignent la croyance à un entendement mauvais qui s'opposerait à Dieu. Puisque le mal est irréel, il ne peut s'exprimer, fût-ce en apparence, à moins que nous ne le laissions s'emparer de notre penser — ce qui ferait de nous ses instruments.

La Science Chrétienne affirme qu'aucun accord n'est possible entre le bien et le mal. Si nous ne nous rallions pas activement au bien, notre passivité favorise les desseins de l'erreur. Il faut que nous reconnaissions sans réserve la suprématie du bien. Excuser l'erreur parce qu'on craint d'être entraîné dans la lutte; supposer que la croyance générale au mal ne nous concerne pas ou nous touche à peine — c'est permettre que la léthargie et l'inactivité s'emparent de notre penser. Il importe au plus haut point que tout homme apprenne à compter sur Dieu, à se déclarer pour la Vérité, le bien infini, et sur cette base à démontrer que le pouvoir de Dieu peut vaincre et vaincra certainement les forces du mal qui paraissent aujourd'hui déchaînées.

Ce qui est en cause, c'est non pas des opinions humaines de toutes nuances, mais le suprême conflit entre le bien et le mal. Concernant cette lutte, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 96 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Ce monde matériel devient dès à présent l'arène où luttent des forces en conflit. D'un côté il y aura la discorde et l'effroi; de l'autre il y aura la Science et la paix;" puis elle ajoute (pp. 96, 97): "Pendant ce conflit final, les esprits pervers s'efforceront de trouver moyen d'accomplir plus de mal; mais ceux qui discernent la Science Chrétienne mettront un frein au crime. Ils aideront à expulser l'erreur. Ils maintiendront la loi et l'ordre, et attendront joyeusement la certitude de la perfection ultime."

Comment chacun de nous peut-il aider à mettre "un frein au crime"? Certes pas en feignant d'ignorer le mal! Il nous faut reconnaître clairement la nature du bien et celle du mal. La Science Chrétienne montre qu'il existe une seule manière de vaincre le mal: chacun doit lui refuser une emprise quelconque sur sa pensée; on doit en voir le néant absolu, conséquence de la totalité divine; on doit nier qu'il puisse avoir une place ou un moyen lui permettant de se manifester, un pouvoir capable de violer ou de détruire autre chose que lui-même. Traitées de la sorte, les fausses prétentions du mal s'évanouissent; elles perdent leur apparence terrifiante.

La Science Chrétienne guérit la maladie en reconnaissant la totalité de Dieu et la perfection de l'homme spirituel. Admettre que la maladie soit une chose à craindre, qu'elle ait de l'intelligence pour se propager, c'est lui donner dans la croyance le seul pouvoir qu'elle semble posséder. Que la matière soit intelligente, qu'elle ait une puissance, une loi, un moyen d'action quelconques, c'est là une prétention qui se détruit si l'on comprend que Dieu est le seul Entendement, l'unique pouvoir; que Sa création Le reflète et ne saurait devenir dissemblable à Lui.

Ce qui nous donne la sécurité, c'est l'assurance que Dieu seul dirige et gouverne l'homme — que Son gouvernement n'est jamais annulé par la prétention que la force prime le droit et que la puissance purement matérielle a le dessus. Où que nous soyons, à quelque pays que nous appartenions, notre moi véritable habite le royaume des cieux: c'est là le fait spirituel. Il faut y voir non pas un état futur après lequel on soupirerait, mais l'actuelle vérité de l'être. Le mal, l'apathie, l'indifférence ne se trouvent point dans ce royaume où l'Entendement règne en maître; car ici tous demeurent dans "la liberté glorieuse des enfants de Dieu" (Romains 8:21). Continuons donc le travail qui consiste à juger selon la justice; sachons qu'aucune bonne pensée n'est perdue et que chacun doit participer à l'établissement du royaume de Dieu sur la terre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Twilight Has Fallen

Twilight has fallen on the countryside;
The purple hills, like brooding wings, enfold
The little homes and farms until each one
Is hidden in the dusk and lost to sight.
Soon, as the night grows darker, we shall watch
The windows gleam from radiance within,
Unnumbered points of little twinkling lights,
And each a star to guide a loved one home.

GWEN CASTLE

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS
Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, published monthly, grade one and a half. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Ibid.). Contains articles editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

A Winter Coat for One Little Indian

ONE MORNING when the wind and snow made trails slippery and riding cold, an Indian we had never seen before came in with a boy about nine years old. They said nothing but stood by the stove warming themselves. The icy wind that blew through the house when they entered sent me to fill the stove again. We looked one another over in a friendly way, and I put my hand on the child's ruddy cheek.

He was cold as stone and dressed in blue denim overalls and a worn velvet shirt. His hair was matted and wind-blown, and clay was caked on his overalls.

"Hosteen Untiligi," the other Indians in the store called the stranger. When Ken asked where his hogan was, he replied that it was near Saluni. This was another trading post fifteen miles away.

"It is a cold day for the child to ride," Ken said.

"Yes, cold. That is why we came. We are looking for a coat for him. I have promised him a coat to wear. Let us see a small coat. The store at Saluni has no small coats, so we came here."

Ken translated and I went to the shelves, praying there would be a very small coat. Men's sizes only. I was as disappointed as the child. He stared across the picket gate that barred customers from the shelves and pointed bashfully.

"The gray one—I like the gray one. Let me have it in my hand."

Again Ken translated what I did not understand, and I took the coat from the pile and held it up for him to see that it was big enough for his father.

"Too bad," I said. "See, it is for a man, not a little boy."

The child turned to his father. "I want the gray coat," he said.

Every one in the store became concerned. "But it is so big," they told him.

He looked straight at his father and repeated, "I want the gray coat. I want it on now."

Thinking to prove to him once and for all that he did not want the big coat, I took it through the gate into the "bull-pen," as Ken inelegantly called the customer's area, and held it for the little boy to put his thin little arms into the sleeves. The bottom of the coat came down to his ankles. His little tousled black head and earnest brown face looked too comical, and we all burst out laughing; but he only turned round and round, trying to see himself. Then he stood before his father and drew his arms tight across in front, the ends of the long sleeves dangling a foot beyond his little hands.

"It is warm," he said. "I want the gray coat."

The man looked helpless. It was plain to see it would be hard to get the coat away from the boy now.

Someone suggested that the sleeves be cut off so that he could use his hands, at least. It was an idea and a knife was produced.

The father turned to me, asked, "How much is the coat?" and took a handful of silver dollars from his pocket.

The boy gave his father a joyful glance and held out his arms to the man who had the knife ready. I stopped them.

"Let me," I said. "If you really want the coat, let me cut off the sleeves and sew them up right."

That pleased everybody. "The white woman will fix it; she has a needle," they told each other. . . . I went for the scissors, some pins, and with everybody's help I measured and marked the coat for alterations on sleeves and shoulders. We lapped it over and made a double-breasted coat of it; we took up the fullness in the back seam. Then, with the garment over my arm, I went into my own room and with some misgivings I ripped and basted.

Every one waited, and between stretches on the sewing machine, I heard some scraps of talk I understood. "She is a friend to *deneh* (Navajos)." "She likes small boys." "She is a grandmother to your small son, my friend."

I never was much of a seamstress and certainly not a tailoress, but I worked and prayed the coat would please them. If it did, we had made not one friend, but many; if it did not, I had perhaps destroyed their slight confidence in us and ruined a five-dollar coat.

Finally I sewed on the last button and took the coat out. Beaming, the boy slipped his arms into the sleeves. — From "Desert Wife," by HILDA FAUNCE. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1940

Farmers Push Call for Milk At Top Price

Scheme for demand to anticipate 'surplus' favored as State officials deliberate.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A message by mail, tersely noting, "There will be a meeting of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board next Thursday to consider problems affecting the dairy industry," comes to hand. Short and pointed, it calls attention to the daily milk question, which grows more complex with each disclosure of the envelope opener. Confusion concerning the $150,000,000 New England milk business reaches from the editor's desk right down to the consumer, simply because figures, though they may not lie, can appear to tell a contradictory story to those who know not the language of the farm.

Some of these problems will come to a head on Thursday, when the Milk Board meets with consumers, distributors, and farmers, to hear the pros and cons of modernized distributing facilities. At this meeting, prices paid to farmers for their milk will be quoted at certain levels, and the layman will say to himself: "That sounds fair enough." But the figures to be cited constitute one of those economic paradoxes under which the farmer is said to get so much for his milk, whereas the farmer and distributor know that the price received is substantially less than that.

Farm incomes are based on so-called Class I prices paid for all milk sold for drinking purposes. The distributor knows that. So does the farmer. But the consumer is still learning that on a nation-wide average, only about 30 per cent of all the milk produced by the 24,000,000 cows is sold in those bottles appearing every morning on the doorstep or over store counters. For that 30 per cent the farmer gets Class I prices.

If he could sell all his milk that way, he would ride to market in a new Buick instead of a used Ford. Why can't he sell all milk in fluid form? Because the nation can't, or won't, drink it all.

But where does the other 70 per cent of the milk go? Into butter, cheese, cream, ice cream, evaporated milk and other dairy by-products. If the same Class I prices prevailed for all milk, including the so-called surplus, consumers would pay 73 cents a pound for butter alone.

Now we come to the part of milk distribution that hurts. Milk must be sold and sold quickly and regularly every day, since cows do not stop producing to allow the farmer time to unload his surplus milk today, and milk is one of the most perishable products. So, if milk sells for 12 cents a quart to consumers and the farmer gets five or six cents a quart, the milk he sells for by-products drags down the average payment to two, three, and four cents.

Hence the implication of so-called blended prices that distributors and farmers talk about so much; and the surplus, which means the milk left over after family daily demands are all met.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Broken clouds this afternoon, with moderate showers or thunderstorms late this afternoon or early tonight, cool tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 60's; moderate southwest, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Local showers this afternoon and early tonight; Wednesday fair, slightly cooler in west and north portion.

New Hampshire: Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight preceded by local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon; Wednesday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly cooler.

Massachusetts: Local showers and thunderstorms this afternoon and early tonight, cooler in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair, cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest wind, shifting to northwest over central and north portions tonight and the extreme south portion Wednesday; weather partly cloudy with showers tonight; generally fair on Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	75	85	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	67	93	New York	74	84
Denver	54	71	Norfolk	78	92
Kansas City	65	92	Philadelphia	78	90
Los Angeles	60	86	St. Louis	70	95
Miami	83	91	San Francisco	51	75
Minneapolis	56	77	Washington	77	87

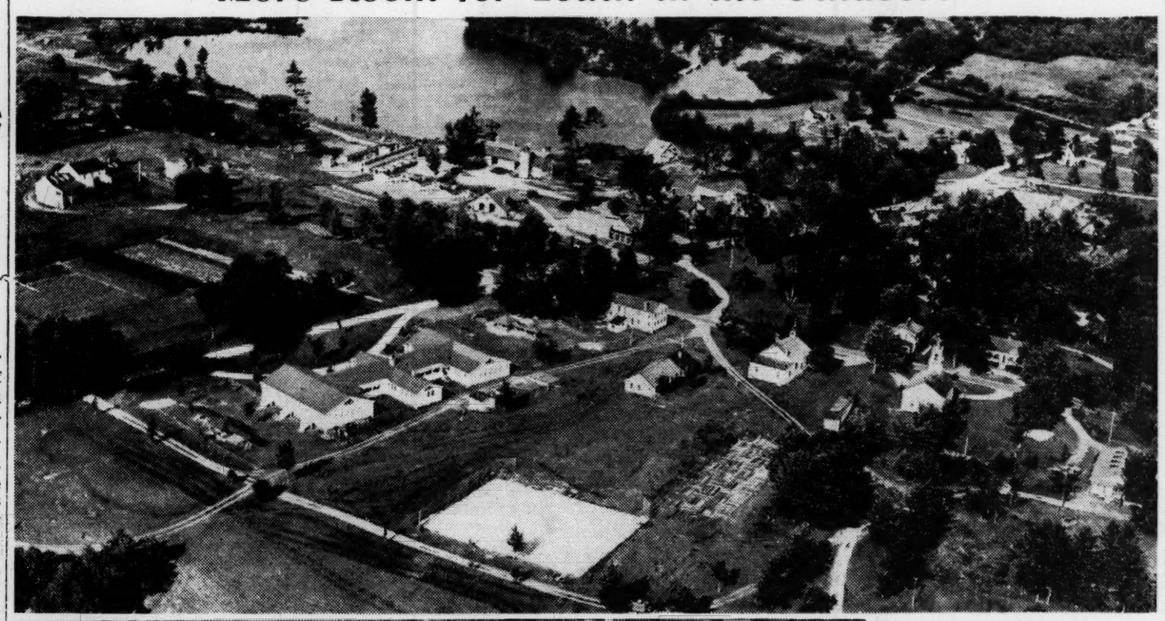
A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 6.
B—Maximum, Aug. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:54 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 10.9 feet.
Wednesday, 2:14 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:38 p. m., E. D. S. T.

More Room for Youth in the Outdoors



Hame

Goodwill Enterprises Keep Spreading

Upper: Morgan Memorial's Fresh-Air Plantation, 750 acres of sunshine and country for city-raised youngsters, and now also the site of the Hayden Goodwill Village for boys.

Lower: The Village, with its semicircle of new cottages and recreation building, and to the left the old barn in which the boys first lived. In the center of the Common stands the reproduction of the Old Belfry which warned the Minute Men at Lexington, presented to the Village by J. Willard Hayden, brother of the noted philanthropist.

Goodwill Village Gives Boys New Field of Opportunities

Less than 10 years ago, each recession of the tide of restless young men who drifted across the United States from city to town left in Boston a portion of the drift whose only shelters were cheap lodging houses and jail cells.

Many considered this "driftwood" worth salvaging and consequently drew up plans for the institution now represented by the seven-story building in the South End, known as the Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn.

Thursday, those plans will be extended once more. With formal dedication ceremonies, officials and youths will open the Hayden Goodwill Village in South Athol, Mass. These are 12 buildings constructed to house 80 boys of 15 to 21 years where the work of establishing and educating these youths will be continued through the summer.

Wide Activities Covered

The encampment in South Athol by boys from the Inn is no new thing, but the Village is. Until this year, the 25 or 30 boys sent to the camp roomed in one large barn. With the 12 new buildings erected by funds from the Charles Hayden Foundation, Morgan Memorial, sponsors of the "goodwill" movement, expects to complement the work begun during the winter. This is, to provide shelters for wandering boys and, in addition, increase the opportunity for solving the problem presented by the young runaway.

Ten departments have been set up at the Village. They include agriculture, manufacturing, landscape gardening, construction engineering, and food preparing. The youths receive $2 a week, one half of which is saved for winter spending.

The boys maintain a rug factory in which they turn waste materials into rugs. One third of these are sold, one third given away, and one third taken by the boys.

Fresh-Air Camps Helped

Food products produced by the farming projects are turned over to Morgan Memorial Fresh-Air Camps which keep 500 children in 750 acres in South Athol. A ginger ale plant turns out liquid refreshment for the villagers. On another part of the reservation, a poultry project is under way. For character building, personality growth and increase of each villager's self-dependability, the directors of the Village have drawn this program of work with a view to apprentice training.

Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall are expected among the guests at the Village at 2 p. m., Thursday. Joseph P. Demaree will introduce J. Willard Hayden, brother of Charles Hayden, donor of the gifts which made the Inn and the Village possible; Courtenay Guild; and F. C. Moore, treasurer of Morgan Memorial who will accept the Village on behalf of the Memorial. There will be a concert by the Morgan Memorial All Nations Orchstra.

The boys are sent to the Inn during the winter by the Police Commissioner, Traveler's Aid Society, Industrial Aid Society, the Juvenile Court and 29 other social agencies interested in the rehabilitation of young men.

Dr. Haggerty Named

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—Appointment of Dr. William J. Haggerty of the University of Chicago as director of student personnel of the University of Connecticut was announced today by the University.

Traffic Code Shifts Urged In Brookline

Brookline needs revision of its parking regulations, changes in its one-way streets and existing signals, and installation of additional signs, according to a survey revealing "an alarming lack of enforcement of traffic regulations," made by Edgar F. Copell, chief engineer of the traffic division of the State Department of Public Works.

The survey disclosed that 64 per cent of Brookline's total traffic was concentrated on 17 per cent of its street mileage. "In view of this fact, traffic control in Brookline should always be carried out with proper consideration for out-of-town drivers as well as local drivers," said Mr. Copell.

He pointed out, however, that "any benefit which this report might have toward aiding the traffic situation is rendered valueless if there is not a decided effort made to enforce all regulations pertaining to traffic."

He recommended that certain Brookline streets be placed under one-way restrictions, with particular reference to streets bearing most of the cross-town traffic.

Assistant Deans Named For Harvard College

Harvard University announced today the appointment as assistant Deans of Harvard College of Christopher Huntington '32, member of the department of German teaching staff since 1937, and Francis Skiddy von Stade, Jr., '38, of Westbury, N. Y., a graduate student in history last year at the University of North Carolina.

Mr. von Stade will have charge of juniors and seniors, and Mr. Huntington will be an assistant Dean of freshmen.

New England's Congressional Draft Aid Slim

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Only four of New England's 12 Senators were recorded today in favor of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, and only one of the House's 29 members from New England was publicly supporting conscription in principle.

Senators Theodore Green (D), Rhode Island, Ernest W. Gibson and Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republicans, and Styles Bridges (R), New Hampshire, were listed as supporters of the legislation which would require men between 21 and 30, inclusive, to register for selective service.

In the House, Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, a member of the Military Committee, said he believed conscription necessary, but did not say definitely he would support the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

A majority of New England's members reserved opinion on the proposal pending debate in the Senate, most of them privately favoring compromise legislation that would give voluntary enlistment another try.

Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut offered a compromise bill proposing that a selective service set-up be established throughout the country, but not used unless after the first of the year the Army proved it could not obtain a sufficient number of recruits.

He advocated boosting Army pay from $21 to $30 a month to make enlistment more attractive and also to make enlistments for a one-year period rather than three years.

This proposal had increasing support from New Englanders.

But Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R), of Massachusetts, planned to introduce a substitute for the measure requiring compulsory military service for enough men to swell Army ranks to 750,000. He estimated only about 350,000 men would have to be called to service for that purpose. Mr. Lodge also was in favor of compulsory military service for all youths reaching an age to be determined later.

It was considered likely that Massachusetts' five Democratic House members would take a similar position to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts that compulsory service was not necessary until the Army exhausted attempts to obtain enlistments.

While Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut expressed opposition to the measure, the four Republicans in the House from his State declined any comment.

Likewise the three Maine Representatives, Ralph O. Brewster, Clyde H. Smith and James C. Oliver, reserve comment, but from Foster Stearns (R) of New Hampshire and Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire came expressions favoring the voluntary system. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire maintained silence.

Other New Englanders reserved comment on the legislation, awaiting Senate debate and action, but Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts, a member of the Military Committee, joined J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut in expressing belief that some type of conscription probably was necessary. However, he did not comment on the Burke-Wadsworth measure.

Song Campaign To Unify Folk Planned in Fall

B. U. professor outlines scheme to be recommended to musical meeting in Chicago.

Because he believes there is place in a troubled world for impassioned song, H. Augustine Smith, Professor of Church Music in Boston University's College of Music, is going to launch a campaign for more group and congregational singing.

Professor Smith was on his way to Chicago to conduct a summer music course at Northwestern University when interviewed, bag in hand, leaving his seventh floor office on Blagden Street. Not even an unyielding railroad timetable, however, prevented the professor from telling something about his plan for making America a nation with a song in its heart.

"At a time of world crisis, when disunity, hatred, and suspicion are rife, there is great need for the unifying experience of group singing," Professor Smith affirmed. "That's why I propose to launch a campaign at the Regional Convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs at Milwaukee in September.

"Getting together for group singing produces a neighborly sense in which personality is forgotten," he explained. "It breaks down barriers of social position, race, and color and permits the bank president to lift his voice with the truck driver in a hymn of praise or a patriotic anthem."

Referring to the community sings held during the World War, Professor Smith said he saw the return of such gatherings as a possible aid to unifying the American people. "Singing tends to idealize the fine things in American life," he declared. "Both the text and the music have in them American characteristics and bring to thought many of the things we hold most dear."

He cited as example the folk songs of Stephen Foster, which idealize the home, and the moving hymn by Katherine Lee Bates, "America the Beautiful," which stirs patriotic ardor. "There is need," he observed, "for a song in a world where florid oratory and invective sways the masses. Argumentative and dogmatic utterances do not thrive on song. Even the Nation's Capitol would be less vitriolic were song to punctuate committee reports, debate and budget approval.

"If you question the unifying value of song, let me remind you that the City of St. Louis was once divided on the question of another bridge across the Mississippi. It wasn't until the Pageant of St. Louis was staged, with music and song emphasized, that political enemies could be brought together and the bridge built."

Not long ago Professor Smith was summoned to a South Dakota town to conduct a song festival, for the sole purpose of healing a political schism which delayed a project vital to the community.

Speculating on the European world in its present chaos, he remarked that the music of "Finlandia" stabs one awake to the Low Countries and Island Empires that have been crushed under Hitler's heel, and verifies at a single stroke the story of separated families, devastated cities, and millions of refugees.

"Song should open the purse strings," he said, "through an understanding heart, but not through uncontrollable passion. Music tempers, but it tells the truth."

R. I. Gains 3.5 P. C. In Decade to 711,669

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 6

Rhode Island's population, the Census Bureau announced today, increased 3.5 per cent in the last ten years to 711,669.

This gain of the 1930-40 decade, however, compared with a 13.7 per cent jump in the 1920-30 period.

From 1930 to 1940, Kent County had the biggest gain, 13.3 per cent. Bristol County saw the smallest increase, 1.5 per cent.

Among towns and cities of 10,000 population or more, changes in the decade ranged from a 7 per cent decrease in Bristol to a 23.4 per cent increase in Warwick.

Providence, the largest city, increased one-tenth of 1 per cent to 253,214.

Another New Warship Joins Navy in Boston

Built at the Boston Navy Yard at a cost of about $5,000,000, the Destroyer Madison was named and commissioned in a double ceremony at the yard today. The Madison was the third destroyer added to the United States fleet in New England within a week.

Mrs. Ethel Madison Meyn of Palisade, N. J., was appointed sponsor for the Madison, named in memory of Commander James J. Madison, U. S. N. R., and former husband of Mrs. Meyn.

Following the naming, the guests of the occasion went aboard the Destroyer for commissioning. Navy officials turned the craft over to Lieut. Commander T. E. Boyce, who will command the new Destroyer. The commission pennant, the jack, and colors were hoisted, the watch set, and the newest of Uncle Sam's naval craft became an official unit of the fleet.

Commander Madison for whom the craft was named, was a native of Jersey City, N. J., and was appointed a lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve Force May 8, 1917. He commanded the U. S. S. Ticonderoga from Dec. 31, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918, when she was torpedoed and sunk. He was awarded the Medal of Honor with the citation:

"For exceptionally heroic service in a position of great responsibility as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Ticonderoga when that vessel was attacked by an enemy submarine and sunk after a prolonged and gallant resistance. Lieut. Com. Madison was seriously wounded early in the fight, but caused himself to be placed in a chair on the bridge and continued to direct the fire and maneuver the ship."

Draft Wage Plan Studied by Mayor

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had on his desk today a proposal for protecting all city employees against any financial inconvenience if they should be drafted for military service. According to the plan, adopted without dissent by the City Council yesterday, any city employee drafted would receive his full pay minus his soldier's wage. Also, his annual step-rate salary increases would not be interrupted by military service.

The Mayor's approval was regarded as doubtful today; some officials pointed out that this is more than private firms, who pay the taxes, would probably do. Also, it was explained, this would add many thousands of dollars to the city's already burdensome budget.

N. E. Moving To Overcome Housing Lack

Industrial centers making surveys to obtain homes for many new workers in war materials plants.

New England's concentrated industrial centers upon which the Nation must depend heavily for its defense program were today seen buckling down to the task of providing adequate housing for the expected influx of workers needed to keep production of war materials going.

Taking their lessons from 1918 war days, Newport, R. I., Quincy, Mass., and Bath, Maine, where the whirl of shipbuilding normally had taken up most of the available rental places along the rugged coastline, have engineered housing surveys to proceed in an orderly way to meet the challenge of a prospective housing shortage.

Thus, warnings from Washington that the "whole national defense program is being seriously threatened by lack of housing facilities" are not as applicable to New England as to other sections of the Country, according to Calvin Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston.

Quincy Influx On

In Quincy alone, it is estimated that at least 5,000 new workers are expected to be employed by the Fore River Shipyards which are already looking around for more land upon which to expand. Of these 5,000 some 3,000 are probably people living in and around Quincy already, leaving 2,000 others to be sheltered, many with their families.

Newport, R. I., is said to be in need of 1,800 homes to house the additional workers at the large naval station and torpedo plant there. A request has been made to the United State Housing Authority for $1,000,000 to supply the needed dwelling places.

Pawtucket, R. I., with its large industrial plants, Portsmouth, N. H., site of a Navy Yard and submarine base, New London, Conn., submarine base, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., are also included in the challenge to keep the bottlenecks out of production by building new houses for workers at once.

During the previous World War, according to Mr. Yuill, delays occured in the production of vital materials because war industries had trouble holding workers where no provision was made for housing. Yet serious as the emergency is, today, he commended local communities for their efforts to approach housing problems sanely and not with war hysterics.

Problem Difficult

"The problem is a more difficult one than appears on its face," said Mr. Yuill, "since it not only involves obvious industrial centers but it will include communities in which existing peacetime production factories may be converted to war-time production. It is too early yet to judge where these conversions will be made and thus to obtain adequate housing there."

Urgency of the housing problem is seen in the pending request of the United States Housing Authority of President Roosevelt that it be given the right to allocate funds directly to Army and Navy departments. This constitutes a sharp departure from past procedure under which the Authority has made loans only for purposes of slum clearance.

Bridgeport, Conn., a city of highly diversified industries, has already begun to feel the impact of the defense program. Housing is said to be vitally needed there to prevent production "bottlenecks."

Governor Meets Critics

By a Staff Photographer

State Labor Federation Hears Governor Saltonstall

Executive invades labor domain hitherto hostile but touches lightly on controversy—follows veteran labor educator who sponsors compulsory military training and declares that labor is not ready to appease Herr Hitler. Left to right: Nicholas P. Morrissey, President of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of State Federation. The trio is smiling over a badge to the labor convention which Mr. Taylor has pinned on the Governor's lapel. [Story on Page 1.]

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Safari," with Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 2, 5:10, 8:05. Also "The Doctor Takes a Wife," with Loretta Young and Ray Milland. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 2:40, 5:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"The Boys From Syracuse," with Allan Jones, Joe Penner, Martha Raye, Irene Hervey, Rosemary Lane and Charles Butterworth. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "The Outsider," with George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Metropolitan—
George Raft, Ann Sheridan, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino in "They Drive by Night." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris and Rosemary Lane. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis, Charles Boyer and Barbara O'Neil. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Roone and Judy Garland. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Paramount—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 9:30. Also "Golden Gloves," with Richard Denning and Jean Cagney. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"South of Karanga," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:20, 8. Also "Fugitive," with Ralph Richardson and Diana Wynward. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:10.

State—
"Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:40, 10:25. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—
"All This and Heaven Too," with Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:20. Also "Pop Always Pays." 12:35, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Family Tree." "How to Remove Spots From Draperies, Clothing, Etc." "Teddy the Rough Rider." "A Study of Bird Life," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable. 10 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 9:45. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper. 11:40 a. m., 3:45, 7:35.

Uptown—
"Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "My Favorite Wife," featuring Irene Dunne. 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

University—
Loretta Young and Ray Milland in "The Doctor Takes a Wife." 3:10, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Beyond Tomorrow." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Music

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House Concert presented by the Longy School of Music. 8:15. (Open to the public without charge.)

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Pottery by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m. And at 2 o'clock guidance tour on British paintings by Mr. Constable.

Proposal to Ask Basic Changes In Vermont Law Every 6 Years

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 6—Every 10 years the Constitution of Vermont is open to amendment by the General Assembly, and although each decade sees new proposals called for consideration few are ever chosen. One of the duties of the next Legislature, convening in January, will be to consider proposed amendments.

A special commission, authorized by the last session of the General Assembly, is concluding work on its report, which must be in the Governor's hands by Sept. 15.

Among the proposals submitted to the commission is one to shorten the period between constitutional conventions. The proposal is to make it six instead of 10 years to meet the needs of an era that has speeded up measurably since 1792.

Other proposals known to have been discussed by the commission are: Constitutional authorization to require opinions of the Supreme Court on important questions of law; a change to require 15 instead of five persons to sustain a request for a roll call vote in the House of Representatives and elimination of the requirement that municipal charter amendments be acted upon by the Legislature. Again making its appearance, after a lapse of 10 years, is a proposal to cover regulation and restriction of outdoor advertising. This was among the proposals submitted at the Constitutional convention 10 years ago, and was defeated. Agitation for this change has been growing persistently stronger. A move is also under way to make the term of office of the Attorney General six years instead of two.

The next and probably final meeting of the commission will be held in the office of Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones on Aug. 15, at which time any citizen wishing consideration of a proposal of amendment will be heard by the commission.

Age Assistance Efficiency

Ninety six cents of every old-age assistance dollar went directly to recipients of grants, according to W. Arthur Simpson, Director of this Vermont department, reporting on the fiscal year which ended June 30. The four per cent administration cost was the lowest of any State in the United States, he said.

A total of $1,127,242 was spent in old-age aid during the year, the report said, of which 3.2 per cent represented funeral expenses in which Federal aid does not participate. The difference of $10,894 between the five per cent allowed by the Federal Government for administration expense and what was actually expended, was used for additional assistance grants.

Four hundred and three new cases were accepted for aid during the year as compared with 1,066 new grants made during the year ending June 30, 1939.

There are 600 cases on the waiting list which have been recommended and accepted for age assistance, but current funds have been exhausted, and few new grants will be made unless more money is appropriated by the next session of the General Assembly.

A bill for $50,000 deficiency appropriation, introduced by Senator Branchaud of Rutland, at the recent special session of the Legislature, was defeated in the House on second reading, after it had previously been passed by the Senate by a vote of 22 to 8.

Power Rights 'Battle'

A legislative battle over development of power rights in connection with flood control projects is presaged by the action of the State Commission on Water Resources and Electrical Energy which has indorsed a review of the situation in the Winooski River Valley. The commission has already decided to hold a public hearing within a few weeks on the advisability of additional flood control and electrical power development in the valley.

Proposals made by the commission run counter to the Green Mountain Power Corporation, which has practically exclusive power rights on the Winooski River.

Milk Hearing Wanted

Vermont dairymen who supply the Boston area with milk, are seeking United States Department of Agriculture approval for a Federal hearing on the question of an increase in the price of Class 1 milk.

It is pointed out that the Federal milk order for New York market contains a clause providing for the automatic increase in the Class 1 price during the months of short supply but that there is no such provision in the Boston order. It is also pointed out, that prices for blended milk in the New York market have consistently been above prices in the Boston market during the past nine months.

Dairymen say that feed costs are nearly 12 per cent higher this year than a year ago, as justification for their action in demanding a better price for milk in the Boston market.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Aug. 7

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

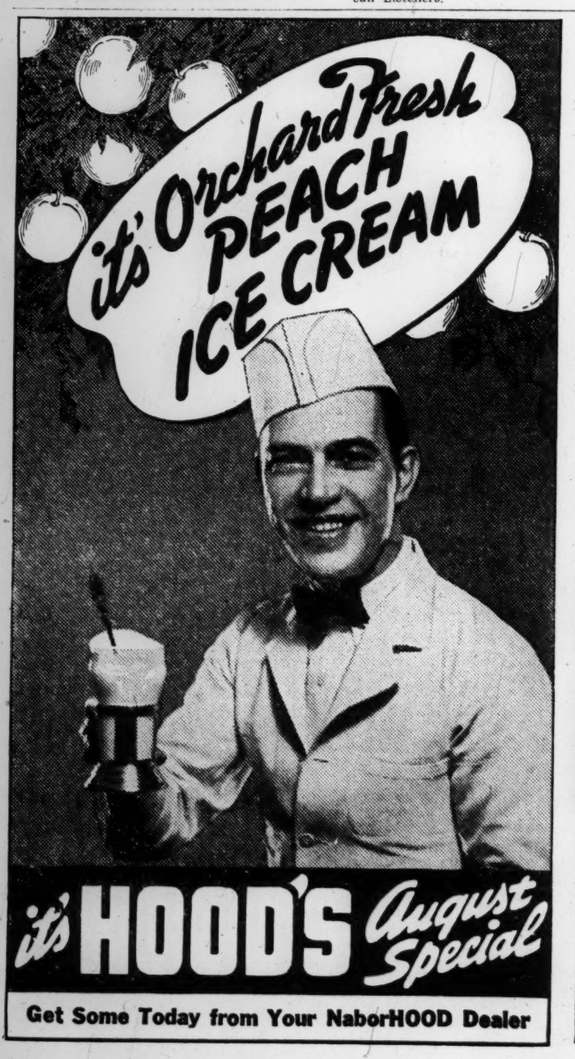
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Music for a Summer Evening."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.



Dinner Time at the Aquarium

L. H. Norins

Mike II "Goes Fishing"

Mike is the only sea lion at the Boston Aquarium who comes up to the rail and balances himself precariously to be fed. His antics have become one of the humorous highlights of the place.

Bill Buttner is shown patiently holding Mike's dinner as the latter climbs up, falls back, and clambers up again to the narrow ledge for the delicious morsel. He keeps at it until the dinner is his.

Mike rather looks down upon the rest of Boston's residents on these sultry days.

"They say I am only a sea lion," he remarked as he lowered himself in the cool water until only his head was above, "but I bet a lot of folks would like to swap jobs with me.

"These people who think they are so fine have to work in hot stores and offices while I can spend my days in a cool pool and have my three square meals brought to me.

"If it is all the same to you, I'll stay being a 'poor sea lion' at least until this hot spell is over."

It almost seemed as though he winked an eye as he rolled lazily over and sought an even cooler spot near the bottom.

Bakery Strike In Merrimack Valley at End

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—Fred M. Knight, agent of the Massachusetts board of conciliation and arbitration, said a settlement had been reached in a week-old strike of salesmen-drivers for seven big bakeries in the Merrimack Valley and that deliveries would be resumed today.

Mr. Knight said representatives of the employers and the Bakery Salesmen's Union (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) had agreed after a lengthy conference here to submit to arbitration the question of commissions after the workers were granted the following points:

Two weeks annual vacation with pay; an increase over the minimum wage established in last year's contract; pay on holidays.

Approximately 90 salesmen were involved in the strike, which indirectly affected hundreds of other employees in bakeries in Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, and in Nashua, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Four hundred employees of the Cocheco Mill, who went on strike a week ago claiming the management employed non-resident workers in violation of an agreement, voted last night to return to work.

The workers, members of the Dover Independent Textile Workers Union, voted after their President, George E. Shery, read a statement in which the management said it would afford opportunity "for training local help who, in its (the management's) judgment have the proper qualifications."

The mill employs about 800, of whom 600 are claimed to be union members. The plant, Rayon Division of Pacific Mills, has been closed all week.

Radio Gives Baseball 'Fans' Interviews on Pennant Race

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For those who appreciate deft satire on the American scene, the "Revuers" are worth a dialing tonight. A group of young men and women who write and compose their own material, "Fun with the Revuers" (NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30) is well above the average in entertaining ability.

Of interest to baseball fans will be "The Pennant Contenders" which debuts tonight on the Mutual network, from Boston, WAAB, 10:15. Each week the microphone will travel to a major league city to pick up the opinion of officials, players on the prospects in the league pennant races.

Alexander Richter, head of the High School of Music and Art, New York, will take over the "Symphonic Strings" and "Sinfonietta" orchestral chores while Alfred Wallenstein is on vacation. First program, tonight, WAAB, 8.

Wednesday

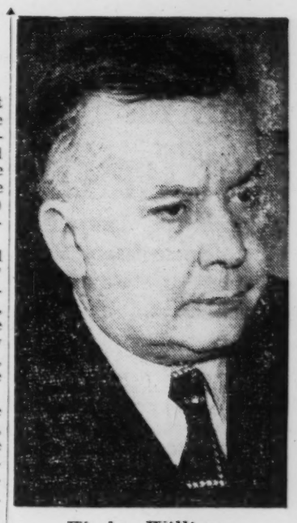
Wythe Williams, Greenwich, Conn., publisher and radio news commentator, whose predictions on foreign affairs have proved startlingly accurate, partakes of a discussion on "Can America Save Its Liberties?" in the New England Town Hall of the Air forum, WAAB, 8. The Rev. Mark B. Shaw, Max Lerner and Donald M. Sullivan will also be on the panel.

The "Manhattan at Midnight" drama series cast will perform "Second String," a Broadway comedy story revolving about newspapers and the theater, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Thursday

Good music offerings are to be had in a program of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite, the Scherzo, from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Ravel-Debussy's "Danse," in Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:15, and a Wagnerian concert from Chicago's Lake Front, with Kirsten Flagstad singing "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin," and "Du Bist der Lenz," from "Die Walkure," and the Chicago Opera Orchestra playing the preludes from "Die Meistersinger" and "Tristan and Isolde," MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

Variety offerings include Mutual's new monologist discovery, Ed Mayehoff, MBS-WAAB, 8; a negro swing version of the operetta "The Chimes of Normandy," MBS-WAAB, 8:30; Charles Laughton of the screen, guesting with Bing Crosby, as Bob Burns rejoins the show, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9; and Edward Everett Horton of the screen guesting with Rudy Vallee in a fantasy with a Hawaiian setting, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.



Wythe Williams

News commentator, who will speak on New England Town Meeting of the Air, Wednesday, Aug. 7, over WAAB, 8 p. m.

Shell Playing Of Recordings Brings Praise

The Boston Committee for Music Appreciation announced today through its president, Reginald C. Foster, that hundreds of letters and telephone calls are being received by the committee for its fine work in fostering music appreciation for the many thousands of children and adults in Greater Boston through the music programs instituted in the Hatch Memorial Shell on the Esplanade every Wednesday at 10:15 a. m.

Miss Claire Fisk, Executive Secretary of the United Settlement Houses of Greater Boston, stated in her letter, "concerts are a marvelous way of combining fun and education and of instilling love of fine music in our children." George Faulkner, Director of the South End Music School, also praised the work of the committee.

Tomorrow's program will offer a complete Mozart symphony, the Symphony No. 4 in G minor, which is a recording released by the Boston Committee.

Plans have been made by playground heads and music supervisors to bring children from more than 18 towns and cities to tomorrow's concert, which is the second of the series of five to be held during August. A special feature will be a ballet number by eight little children in costume, and a minuet, to Mozart selections.

The concerts are being sponsored by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation as part of the program to spread the love of good music to all classes of people. The Mozart Symphony which will be played is one of the 12 symphonies being released by the Committee at $1.69 for a complete symphony set from headquarters at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Songs and Dances. HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.88m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg, 19.9m; RNE, 12meg, 25m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Hi Gang!" GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m; GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Chuo Symphony Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84meg, 16.8m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11meg, 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg, 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra 2R03, 31.15m; 2R04, 25.40m; 2R06, 19.61m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2R03, 31.15m; 2R04, 25.40m; 2R06, 19.61m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert by the Orquesta Progresista. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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War Relief Dominant Theme Of Summer Social Season

There's new music in the air in this summer's social functions. It's the merry jingle of the cash register—for war relief.

From South Shore Provincetown to North Shore Cape Ann society's march of the dollars rolls along in an apparently endless procession, as one event after another turns profits to its favorite relief agency.

If a private North Shore garden is opened to the public, the proceeds may be labeled for the Red Cross. Seagoing summer folk at Marblehead lower the sail and flock to a summer theater. The cause is American Friends of France. Needs of the Czechs, the Finns, and all war-suffering peoples are not forgotten as the social season slides into its usual activities, but with new incentives.

One of the latest events to be announced as sharing its profits this year with war relief work is the annual Ipswich Field Day, the date for which has just been set as Aug. 21. It will be held as usual at the Burrage estate, "Candlewood Farm," on Heartbreak Road in Ipswich.

British Division of the Allied War Relief Fund will receive part of the proceeds of the day, as well as Ascension Memorial Church. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cameron Burrage, Jr., will be hosts again this year, assisted by their two post-debutante daughters, Miss Nancy and Miss Cynthia Burrage.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Song recital
3:15	"Waltz Invitation"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Piano Moods"	'Ring Up the Curtain'	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Mastersingers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Talk, Louis Johnson, at	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	NAB convention	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour": records.	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Frank Ryan's Sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News roundup	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Time and Tempo"	Bob Hammon, songs	W. Williams, comment	Don Julio's Venetians
7:45	"Second Husband"	Talk, Sen. Holt, W. Va.	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Serenade": recording	'Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Encore	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs": interviews.	Music: variety	vocalists	"Symphonic Strings"	"Around the Town"
8:30	L. Gluskin's Orch.	"Information, Please":	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cats 'n' Jammers":	Sport program
8:45	L. Gluskin's Orch.	questions and answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	swing session	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Popular quiz	Clem Williams's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	"Fun With the Revuers":	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	'Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	quintet; orchestra	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	European news	"Summer Pastime":	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	"Public Affairs"	"Aloha Land": music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond's Trail": so-	Don Julio's Venetians
10:45	Music; weather	Red Cross Aid to Eng.	house": variety	loist; orchestra	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:00	News; sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Duke Daley's Fourteen	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Break-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	"About Us"	fast in Bedlam"	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"Breakfast Club"	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Family Circle"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": drama	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister": sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interview	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review.	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide;
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Never Forget"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Cowgirl Songstress	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Clubs News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	News Reporter	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	hold talk	"25 Years Ago Today"	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches.	First baseball game:	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	'Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Red Sox-New	'Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Lloyd George, talk	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	York Yankees	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	'Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"	First baseball game:	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Red Sox-New	"Song Stylist"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York Yankees	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Second baseball game:	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-New	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial.	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Melody Matinee"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Second baseball game:	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Tennis summary; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boston Red Sox-New	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	York Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Red Sox vs. Yankees	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pulio's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Don Julio's Orchestra
7:45	comedy	Val Ernie's Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news.	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Uncle Jim's Ques-	"This Our America":	Gale Page, J. Amecke in	New England Town Meet-	Housing talk
8:15	tion Bee	dramatization	"Promoting Priscilla"	ing of the Air: "Can	"Let's Dance"
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Plantation Party: vo-	America Save Its Civil	Sport program
8:45	drama; news	night": drama	calists; orchestra	Liberties?"	"Waltz Time"
9:00	Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	"Musico": Lou Bon-	Roy Shield's Encore	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	lick's Orchestra	Music vocalists; orch.	dramatic sketch	Serenade for Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Dr. H. E. Fosdick	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30	News of the War	"Alien Registration"	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Don Julio's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Dance music	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Sym-	The Majestics: orch.
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley	phony Orchestra Con-	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	cert	News Service

Treacher and 'The Hottentot'

The Arts in Massachusetts

Gloucester, Mass.

Arthur Treacher, the great lugubrious of the servants' hall, has quit butling, at least for the summer. He has also given in his notice as gentleman's gentleman. Mr. Treacher is touring the summer circuit in Victor Mapes' "The Hottentot"; and at the Bass Rocks Theater, one may enjoy a whole evening of him.

"The Hottentot" is that horsy farce about the hapless young man who is mistaken for a famous steeplechase rider by the girl he loves and various other less important persons. To win the lady and rout a rival, Sam Harrington must ride Hottentot, a steed which combines something of Pegasus and a wild stallion. After being unhorsed by Hottentot at their first encounter, Sam rides the beast, wins the race, and the girl.

Since the plot itself is not so new and has been used in a number of versions since, Mr. Treacher may be charged with having pulled a horse chestnut out of the blackened coals. If the laughter and enthusiasm manifested by the opening night audience is typical of the general response to this Mapes japery, then he is fully justified. Being Mr. Treacher, he probably needs no other justification than the fact that he has decided to appear on a stage. He is a deliciously funny comedian whose complete range has by no means been captured yet by a Hollywood camera.

If Mr. Treacher is not the whole show, he is certainly most of it. But there are several able assisting talents in the company: Covil Dunn as the doughty and delightful retainer who was, through no fault of his own, named Swift; Doris Carson, as a heroine for whom one could readily believe that even a timid young man would forgo all thought of personal safety; and a riotously funny little man named Tony Weinberg whose antic miming saved the last act from coming a cropper.

Be it noted, in closing, that Mr. Treacher has chosen for revival a play that does not sacrifice good taste in making its jokes. In patching up the script, he has added new jests but has still kept the show clean.

After their current week at the Bass Rocks Theater, "The Hottentot" and Mr. Treacher will play at the Town Playhouse, Westboro (Aug. 12-17); the Ogunquit Playhouse, Ogunquit, Maine (Aug. 19-24); with the South Shore Players, Cohasset (Aug. 26-31); at the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg (Sept. 2-7); and at the Maine Civic Theater, Portland, Maine (Sept. 9-14).

J. B.

News of the Dance

The Ballet Theater, having completed its highly successful summer engagements at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, will not again be seen in that city until after Jan. 1, except in tonight's performance of "Les Sylphides" in the All Star Dance Gala at the Winter Garden Theater.

Beginning Nov. 2, the new company will join the Chicago Opera Company for its six-weeks season, presenting weekly evenings of all-ballet productions in addition to appearing in the regular opera ballets, which will be revised by the company's chief choregraphers, according to present plans.

* * *

Bennington Festival

The Bennington Festival of the Arts will open in the College Theater on the campus, at Bennington, Vt., on Saturday evening, with Francis Fergusson's "melodramatic farce," adapted from "Huckleberry Finn," and called "The King and the Duke," choregraphy by Martha Hill, music by Gregory Tucker. Seats are sold out for this performance, as well as for the first performance of contemporary music, under Otto Luening, on Sunday afternoon, and for Martha Graham and company's evening program of the same date, when her "Letter to the World," and "El Penitente" will have their premières, and the popular "Every Soul Is a Circus" will also be given.

Seats for subsequent performances through the week may still be obtained. The festival will close with Martha Graham's program on Saturday evening, Aug. 17.

* * *

Berkshire Dance Festival

The last four programs of the Berkshire Hills Dance Festival at the Jacob's Pillow School of the Dance, near Lee, Mass., are announced as follows: Aug. 10, Ted Shawn, "The Dance for Men"—solo program; Aug. 17, Ruth St. Denis, "Religion and the Dance"—presenting her Oriental and religious dances; Aug. 24, Barton Mumaw, formerly soloist with Ted Shawn's Men's Group—solo program; Aug. 31, Ted Shawn and a large group of men and women dancers—"The Creative Dance." These programs will take place Saturday afternoons at 3:30.

* * *

American Common Bulletin

The nightly programs for this week at the American Common, World's Fair, New York, begin this evening with old-fashioned American folk dancing—old-time couple and contredanse—taught by Adrian Hull.

Wednesday will be Irish Night, with Commissioner James McGurrin, speaker, Nicholas Farley, tenor, Rita McLaughlin, soprano, Ernest Stenquist, piper, and Timmy Quinn's Irish Folk Dancers. Irish Open House on the Green.

Thursday evening, as usual, will be devoted to American Square Dancing, Ed Durlacher, caller. Al MacLeod's orchestra.

Friday evening, favorite dances of many countries will be taught and demonstrated by Michael Herman, assisted by dancers from different nationality folk dance groups.

For Sunday at 5 p. m. is scheduled the Danish Folk Dance Society of Newark, Gunnar Holme, leader. Open House on the Green following in the evening.

Next week will be Farm Week at the American Common, with a gigantic barn dance closing the festival on Saturday evening, Aug. 17.

Amusements

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Now KEITH MEMORIAL COOL OFF
THE BOYS from SYRACUSE
ALLAN JONES
MARTHA RAYE
Extra!—THE SPOILS OF CONQUEST—THE DUTCH EAST INDIES—in latest MARCH OF TIME
Plus 2nd FEATURE "THE OUTSIDER" GEORGE SANDERS

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — GREAT FEATURES — 2
"ANDY HARDY MEETS DEBUTANTE"
LEWIS STONE • MICKEY ROONEY
JUDY GARLAND
Also: "THE CAPTAIN IS A LADY"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Air Conditioned
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Boston Awaits Turn Charges Of Graft Take

Boston's City Hall was stirred today by charges of graft made at a meeting of the City Council by one of its members, James S. Coffey, and by the City's Public Works Commissioner, George G. Hyland.

The two officials accused each other yesterday of seeking or accepting graft in connection with the granting of a permit for construction of a driveway for a service station on Bremen Street near Day Square in East Boston.

Whether the charges would prove a tempest in a teapot and be allowed to blow over, or herald a far-reaching investigation of the City's method of granting licenses, was the subject of speculation among City officials today.

To some extent, the future course of the inquiry depended upon the decision of Commissioner Hyland as to whether to submit his charges against Councilor Coffey to District Attorney William J. Foley, as he threatened to do at yesterday's Council session.

Also, it depended upon the attitude of the Boston Finance Commission, which has been investigating Mr. Coffey's graft charges against the Health Department in connection with the granting of a license for a chicken slaughterhouse. Some officials speculated the Commission might expand its inquiry in this matter to include the Councilor's new charges as well.

The dispute reached a climax yesterday when Commissioner Hyland appeared at the executive session of the Council and asked a hearing to defend his integrity against Mr. Coffey's charges. After an angry exchange between the two men barely short of a fisticuff, comparative order was restored, and an 18-1 vote gave Mr. Hyland the privilege of speaking.

The Commissioner reviewed the circumstances surrounding the granting of permission to Lorris De Sanctis for opening a driveway to his service station. Although this involved tearing down a WPA-built wall, it did not involve removing a curbstone or sidewalk and, therefore, was not a matter for Council decision, he explained.

He then declared Mr. De Sanctis had related to him that Mr. Coffey had called an offer of $100 for the permit "peanuts," and asserted the party owning a near-by station had paid $1,000 to City officials for a similar permit.

Ship Leaves Boston With 7,000 Tons Scrap for Japan

With its third crew in as many weeks, the Panamanian steamer Miraflores, sailed today from Boston to Japan with 7,000 tons of scrap iron and steel, taken aboard at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, before the export license restrictions were applied by the United States Government.

The Miraflores arrived at Boston July 15, from Marseilles. The crew demanded to be paid off. A second crew was recruited but refused to sail without a substantial bonus, and the men left the ship when the cargo was all aboard. The vessel, which was owned by Greek interests until recently when it was sold to Japanese interests, was moved into the stream, and a third crew, recruited at New York, was brought to Boston by bus. This crew went aboard late yesterday and the vessel put to sea just before noon today.

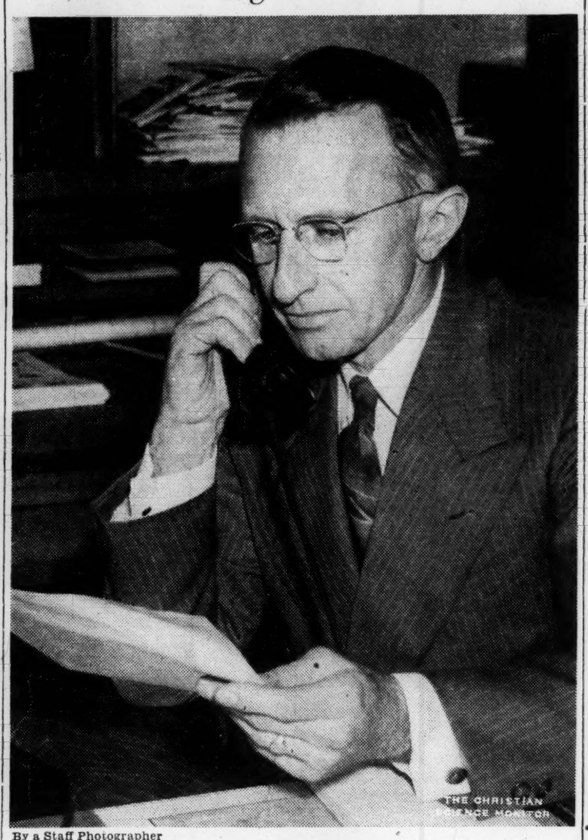
Aboard the Miraflores is a small quantity of No. 1 heavy melting scrap, which now requires an export license from the State Department. About 80 per cent of all scrap metal exports, however, is exempt from license control, under the present setup.

SCHOOLS

for children of the kindergarten and grade school years are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page

Believes in Signs—And Law, Too



By a Staff Photographer

George W. Schryver

Associate Commissioner of the Massachusetts Public Works Department, to whom complaints from irate citizens about billboards, and equally insistent demands of billboard advertisers, are all in the day's work.

5,000 Billboards Fail to Stump Poise of Bay State Official

A man who believes in signs—up to a point fixed by law—is George W. Schryver. As Associate Commissioner of the Public Works Department in charge of the outdoor advertising division, he has a speaking acquaintance with some 5,000 billboard signs throughout Massachusetts.

A large family, it is, and not always an orderly one, he admits. When he accepted the appointment last December, he realized it wouldn't be a quiet, peaceful kind of a job, he said. Now he's sure he was right about that.

"Some people think we're slow and not vigorous enough in our application of the billboard laws," continued Mr. Schryver, as he finally found time for an interview after a full day of hearings on billboard protests and conferences with representatives of the outdoor advertising companies, "but I intend to go slow. I am not going to expose this department to ridicule by doing things that might be rash."

Accomplishment Without Stir

It is the Commissioner's way to do things quietly.

The rub in the majority of cases is in the interpretation of the billboard laws. That is not always as easy as one might think, Mr. Schryver pointed out. The law, for instance, requires a specified set-back for a billboard that is adjacent to a parkway or a reservation. In a business district, there is no required set-back.

But supposing a parkway and business blocks converge? What happens to billboards then? "The law charges me with the responsibility for making the decision, and there are many fine points of interpretation," said the Commissioner with a wry smile. That interpretation, he believes, must be liberal with a consciousness of the rights of legitimate business and an awareness of what is best in the public interest.

As he put it, "My purpose is to defend to the last degree the right of legitimate business to function. But there is also an equal determination on my part to safeguard the rights of the public and the Commonwealth. After all, they are the same thing—the public and business."

Sacrifice; Delight in Work

Commissioner Schryver is a quiet sort of man who prefers to live a quiet sort of life in the Berkshire hills where he makes his home. Yes, he still lives there, he says, and it was not without some hesitation that he accepted this appointment. "Just had to make up my mind," he said, "that I wouldn't be seeing much of my family for three years or so. But I didn't feel," he continued, "that it would be consistent with the things for which I have always stood, if I refused."

Those things for which he stands relate to public service. For 20 years Commissioner Schryver was public health officer in Williamstown. His private business is lumber, an enterprise in which he and his father-in-law are engaged. But public work—he paused for the right way to explain it. "Other men play golf or tennis or go fishing," he said. "I don't care for those things. This work and the health work in Williamstown—they are my golf and tennis and fishing."

Getting back to billboards, he fingered through a number of letters of complaint from protesting citizens, and noted on his calendar a date in September for a public hearing that the outdoor advertising business might submit certain proposals for changes in the rules and regulations. "There is so much to be said on both sides," he remarked with a shake of his head, "that people need to be a little bit thoughtful in their judgment."

Rush of Applicants Greets Boston Housing Projects

The Boston Housing Authority reported a rush of applications today for apartments in its four low-cost housing projects, designed to shelter a total of 3,291 families. By noon, officials said, nearly 300 applications had been turned in at offices of the projects in Charlestown, South Boston, and Mission Hill and Lenox Street in Roxbury.

The total was regarded as an exceptionally high return as distribution of applications only began this morning. Officials said these blanks may be obtained also at police and fire stations, public libraries, and social agencies.

A corps of 20 field workers will begin interviewing applicants within a week. In preparation for that work, applications are being sorted and ineligible applicants notified. Eligible families will be notified of the day and approximate time when a field worker will call for an interview.

These interviews are expected to occupy 40 minutes to an hour. The field worker will report in detail on the applicant's employment situation, income, social agency record, character, and health. The report will note the neatness, or absence, with which the home is kept. These facts will be checked with social agencies.

According to present plans, interviews and selection of applicants will be timed to the progress of the projects. The first units of the projects are expected to be ready for occupancy in September or October, and the remainder by spring.

Closed Ports Speed Trade

Port of Boston Business

Imports at Boston, which turned upward two weeks ago, increased substantially during the week ended Saturday, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. All indices were considerably above the levels of a year ago.

Wool imports were particularly heavy, reflecting the large movement from South America. Brazil, Argentina, and other countries in South America are seeking to find markets in North America for large portions of commodities formerly sold in Europe, according to shipping men.

In a statement from the Boston Port Authority efforts to keep Boston's shipping busy despite European hostilities were disclosed. Officials of the Authority admit disruption of schedules, but they point out several items which are increasing in Boston's commerce. The improvement in South American business and in the India and Ceylon trade as well as the establishment of a new service to Vera Cruz, Mexico, are cited by the Authority as evidence of efforts Boston is making to hold ints own.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ended Aug. 3, 1940	Year Ago
Imports for consmpn.	$2,516,201	$1,821,338
Imports for whse.	674,105	221,412
Withdrawn from warehouse for consmpn.	502,685	374,907
Duties collected	655,808	281,716
Wool Imports (lbs)	3,853,329	671,442
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 3	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs)	10,153,956	4,551,635
Duties collected	$2,448,292	$2,070,999

Hearing Date On McMasters' Lists Debated

William H. McMasters, national Townsend Party candidate for Governor, and John Holmes, former Republican Representative from Brockton, who has protested the validity of Mr. McMaster's nomination papers, were called today to appear before the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission to agree upon a day for the public hearing on the protested papers.

Mr. McMasters was invited to bring counsel with him.

The Commission met today to set the public hearing date to hear evidence in connection with protests filed against 30 candidates for various positions. At the morning session Judge Wilfred Bolster, retired Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, who was recently appointed to the Commission, was elected Chairman. Joseph A. Conway of Hull was re-elected Secretary.

Meanwhile, Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was meeting with Republican leaders to discuss methods by which Mr. McMasters may be forced off the November election ballot. Since Friday the Republican State Committee has had four handwriting experts examining the 92,739 signatures on Mr. McMasters nomination papers to determine whether approximately 40,000 can be proved invalid.

Approximately 40,000 signatures must be proved illegal if Mr. McMasters is to be eliminated as a possible threat to the re-election of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Nine protests will be heard by the Commission next Friday. They include the protests of:

Charles W. McDermott, attorney, against Joseph Santosuosso, candidate for Clerk of the Superior Civil Court, 10 a. m.

Robert Bigney, against Daniel H. Coakley, both candidates for the Democratic nomination for Executive Councilor, fourth district, 10:15 a. m.

Charles S. O'Connor, Clerk of the Supreme Court for Suffolk County, against John V. Condon, candidate for the same office, 10:30 a. m.

Representative Joseph F. Luz of Peabody against George S. Ankeles, independent candidate for Representative in the ninth Essex district, 10:45 a. m.

Burton W. Field of Easton against Capt. Palmer Williams of Taunton and Albert F. Porter of Raynham, candidates for Register of Deeds of the Northern Bristol district, 2 p. m. The protests are filed on the ground that Captain Williams and Mr. Porter are violating the Hatch law. Captain Williams is a member of the National Guard, and Mr. Porter is employed in the State Department of Public Works.

John J. McGrath, Richview Street, Dorchester, against John J. McGrath of Center Street, Dorchester, both candidates for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, 2:30 p. m.

Henry A. Murphy of Lawrence against United States Representative Lawrence J. Connery, Democrat, candidate for renomination, 3 p. m.

Martin E. Kelly of Jamaica Plain against Martin J. Kelly of Jamaica Plain, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Representative from the tenth Congressional district, 3:30 p. m.

Industrial Farm And County Jail Undergo Inquiries

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—An investigation of conditions at the Bristol County Industrial Farm at Attleboro is under way, Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, announced today, as is an inquiry into purchases of food for the County Jail and House of Correction at New Bedford.

County Sheriff Patrick H. Dupuis declined comment, except for a statement that he had no jurisdiction over prisoners once they were removed from jail. He referred to a practice by which long-term prisoners in the jail are sent to the Farm for periods dependent upon their behavior.

Mr. Lyman said the investigation was undertaken after receipt of a report that a prisoner had been seen in an automobile off the farm grounds. The prisoner, he added, was ordered back to the jail.

Rehire 140 Workers, Woolworth Firm Told

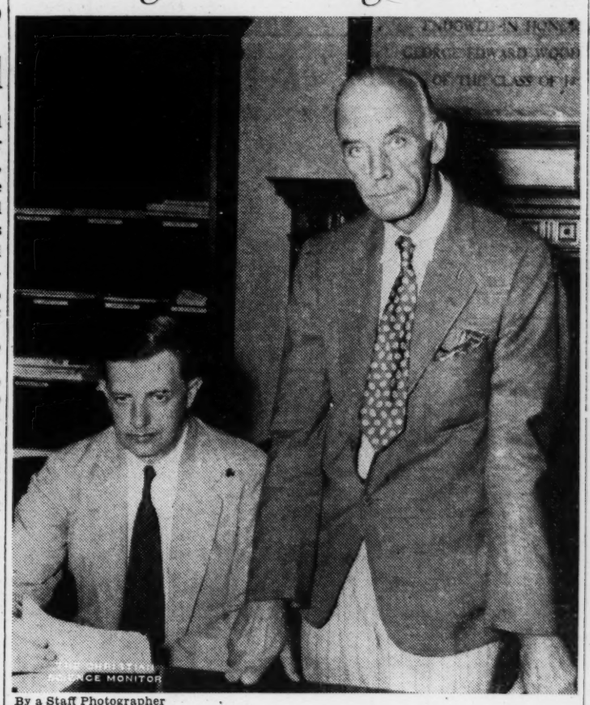
NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board today ordered the F. W. Woolworth Company to reinstate 140 dismissed New York warehouse employees, and to pay them an estimated $100,000 in back wages.

The board also ruled that the firm had been guilty of unfair labor practices by interfering with employees' rights to bargain collectively.

Ambulances for England

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—Funds are being raised in four Litchfield County towns—Litchfield, Winchester, Torrington, and Salisbury—to purchase ambulances for towns of the same name in England.

Tracing the Making of a Poem



By a Staff Photographer

Poet Addresses Class at Harvard Summer School

John Holmes (left), professor at Tufts and teacher of the modern poetry class at the Harvard University Summer School, listens while David Morton, well-known poet and professor at Amherst College, addressed the poetry class today at the Poetry Room at Widener Library at Harvard University.

Sugar Act Extension Urged

Passage of legislation providing for continuance in force of the Sugar Acts of 1937 regulating the movement of refined sugar is essential to the future of one of Boston's oldest industries, Henry E. Worcester, Vice-President of a local refining company, said today.

The Acts expire this year, and hearings on the proposed legislation begin in Washington tomorrow.

The Sugar Acts limited importation of refined sugar by quotas. Large quantities of the import are shipped from Hawaiian Islands and Puerto Rico where labor costs are considerably lower than they are in Boston, said Mr. Worcester.

Two Boston companies engaging in the refining business, employing 1,200 workers and having an annual payroll of about $2,000,000 would be unable to compete with unregulated importation, Mr. Worcester said.

Brann Sees President

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Louis Brann, former Governor of Maine and now a Democratic candidate for Senator from Maine, called on President Roosevelt today but had nothing to say about the nature of the visit.

Poet and Businessman Set In Contrast at Harvard

"A poet works with the instruments of immortality," David Morton, noted poet and professor at Amherst College, told the class in modern poetry at the Harvard University Summer School this morning.

Speaking as a visiting poet and teacher Mr. Morton weighed the contrast between the poet's position in the modern world with that of the businessman. "Though the poet works with the instruments of immortality his is a lonely profession. And a strange one. When a bridge is completed a great ceremony is held with all the dignity of government. The tape is cut and traffic begins to flow. The man who builds a bridge can see his handiwork take its place in the lives of his fellow men," said Mr. Morton.

"Contrast this with the creation of a great poem. A poem takes place in solitude, is a glow in the mind and is written in a mood of lonely happiness," continued Mr. Morton.

Career of Its Own

"But that satisfaction gives way to a feeling of defeat when he considers that the end of many poems is a desk drawer. It requires great optimism on the part of the poet to think that very many of his fellows will read his poem if it is printed. Yet that feeling also passes when the poet realizes that a poem has a career of its own and it seeks and finds its audience despite neglect," said Mr. Morton.

"Because of this there is a sense of pride in being a poet. One is working in a medium that is timeless. Out of all the experiences that life brings to the poet he fashions something that seems frail and transitory but is complete. Every poem is a round and perfect world of its own and remains so as long as its written record exists," he continued.

Poet Demands Hearers

"The poet knows this and his sense of joy and wonder in the impersonality of his poetry is what leads him to stop you on the street corner and back you up against the lamp post to read his latest effusion."

"He is not immodest, it is not his joy in what he, personally, has done that makes him stop you. It is his constant wonder at the thing that poetry has done. He wants to talk about poetry—how suddenly something that did not exist 15 minutes ago now is. It partakes of magic and miracle-working. Treat him kindly when he does this. He is a man possessed by the wonder of creating."

Diplomatic Rifts Flouted by Ships On Water Front

Apparently the necessities of export and import take no notice of the niceties of diplomatic relations, or so it seemed at the Army Base this morning where seven ships were tied up in unusually heavy business.

Among the seven were the Hokuroku Maru of Japan, discharging a cargo of swordfish, tea, palm oil, and other goods, and the U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp. The Japanese steamer was directly astern of the warship, giving rise to a good deal of comment.

Near the Japanese steamer, however, were two British-operated steamers loading scrap for Great Britain. They were the Beckeville and the Torvanger, the latter a Norwegian ship under charter to the British Admiralty.

Farther along were the Atlantic and the Pacific, two American steamers, here from South Africa, and the Vasaland.

It was one of the busiest days the waterfront had seen for some time.

$145,000 Harbor Betterment Plan

Improvement of Salem and Newburyport harbors at a cost of $145,000 has been recommended to Congress by United States Army engineers in Boston, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today.

Improvement of the harbors will aid movement of fuel supplies and stimulate yachting, Mr. Davis said. Local contributions required by both projects have been arranged.

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HYANNIS, MASS.	.50	.25
NEW YORK, N. Y.	.80	.50
PORTLAND, MAINE	.65	.40
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BANGOR, MAINE	.95	.60
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*3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over

Pennant Hopes of Yawkeymen Revive—Boston Club Host to Yachtsmen Next

Red Sox See Ostermueller Major Factor in Late Drive

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only six games off the pace today in the American League as they continued their Fenway Park series with the New York Yankees, the third-place Red Sox saw Fritz Ostermueller's awakened left arm playing an important role in the final weeks of the pennant race. The southpaw waited until July 17 for his initial 1940 triumph, but now has a total of three, including successive complete efforts over the Cleveland Indians and Yanks.

His victory over the Yankees came yesterday, in the series opener here, 4-1. The world champs escaped a shutout when Joe Di Maggio singled in the eighth inning after Henrich and Keller had walked. Ostie yielded seven hits and kept them scattered over seven innings.

Missed Training

Laboring under a handicap during the spring training period, Ostermueller pitched only three innings while the Red Sox were in the South. He did some running, but very little throwing at Sarasota. Manager Joe Cronin let him take his time getting into shape, using him in only 12-3 innings through the month of April.

Ostie made his first start on May 12 at Yankee Stadium and was beaten by Red Ruffing, 4-0. In early June he was driven out by the Chicago White Sox at Fenway, and later that month lost a relief decision to Washington. On July 21 he pitched a complete game against the Indians, although defeated 2-0, by Joe Dobson.

Came to Rescue

On his last western tour, Cronin had lost two straight to the Indians when he gave Ostermueller the nod. The Red Sox were sliding deeper into the lower half of the first division. The southpaw came to the rescue, however, with a seven hitter. After yesterday's smart triumph, the manager is convinced that Fritz is now in shape to work and win every fourth day.

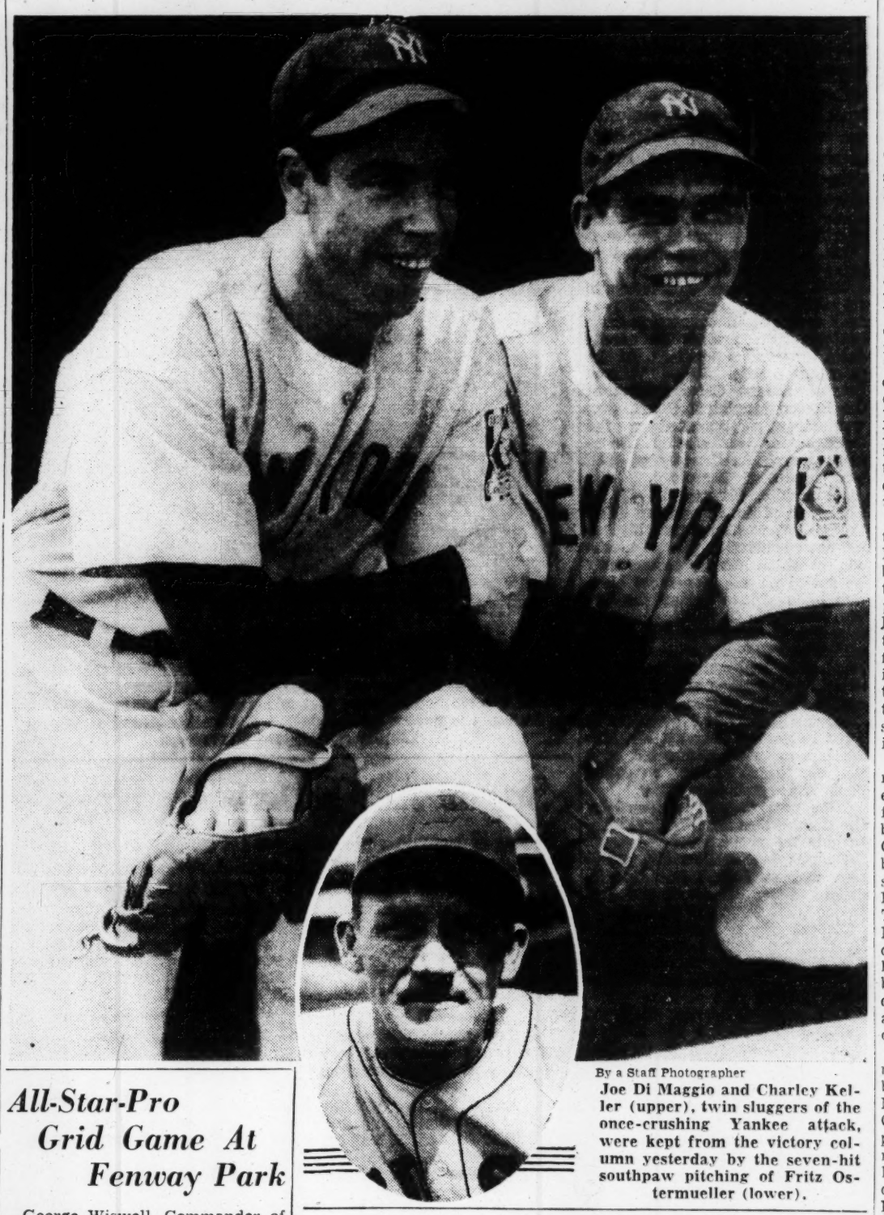
The Red Sox claim that they saw nothing in the West to dampen their confidence in the flag race. They think that they should have won all of their starts at Chicago, the two they lost at Detroit, and all except the game Bob Feller pitched at Cleveland. If Cronin can get the most out of his pitching staff through the weeks remaining, they see no reason why Fenway Park cannot be the scene of the American League half of the next World Series.

Foxx Team Man

Since donning mask and protector and going behind the plate, Jimmy Foxx has hit four homers in six games and has driven in eight runs. His willingness to make the change emphasizes his value as a team man. By making two hits yesterday against Ernie Bonham, Yankee rookie from Kansas City, Captain Jim lifted his batting average over the .300 level once more. His twenty-fifth homer, with Cronin on base, made winning easier for Ostie.

Briefs . . . Double-header tomorrow between the Red Sox and Yankees . . . The long series closes on Thursday with a single game . . . Bonham, a big right-hander, was making his first major league start . . . Bill Dickey, Red Rolfe and Selkirk are out of the Yankee line-up with injuries . . . The four-time world titleholders look lifeless on the field . . . At the head of the second division and 9½ contests behind the leading Indians early today, the Yanks are about ready to give up in this torrid flag battle . . . Lou Finney says that the toughest part of playing first base is catching Jim Tabor's bullet throws . . . In yesterday's game, Right Fielder Tommy Henrich purposely dropped Dom Di Maggio's fly ball with the idea of pulling off a double play . . . But was his face red when he awakened to the fact that two men had already been retired in the inning . . . Because of this blunder, Jim Tabor was able to score Boston's second run.

Red Sox Pitcher Tamed Them



By a Staff Photographer
Joe Di Maggio and Charley Keller (upper), twin sluggers of the once-crushing Yankee attack, were kept from the victory column yesterday by the seven-hit southpaw pitching of Fritz Ostermueller (lower).

Abrams Advances, Wins Two Matches In Maine Singles

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—Joseph Abrams of New York City, the defending champion, easily overcame two opponents to reach the third round of the Maine tennis championship's men's singles division yesterday.

His victims were J. C. Abbott of Auburn, 6—0, 6—1, and J. C. Bell of Prouts Neck, 6—1, 6—2.

Hubert Hauck, last year's runner-up, and a member of the champion doubles team, also won two matches, one by default, the other over Jerry Paine of Portland, 6—0, 6—3.

Only other player to win two matches yesterday was David Johnson of New York, unseeded, who overcame R. J. Clark, Lewiston, 6—0, 8—6, and L. Kabacoff, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., national intercollegiate champion last year, is expected to make his tourney debut today. He is seeded second, behind Abrams, but highly regarded.

Giants Sign Two

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York (football) Giants announced the signing of two more rookies—Jack Hinkle, blocking back from Syracuse and Leroy Harper, who played end and tackle for the Emporia, Kans., Teachers. Hinkle is a cousin of Green Bay's Clarke Hinkle.

All-Star-Pro Grid Game At Fenway Park

George Wiswell, Commander of the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, announced today that for the second consecutive year the Washington Redskins would meet the Eastern Intercollegiate All-Stars at Fenway Park. The proceeds of the game to be turned over to charity. The game will be played on Tuesday evening, Sept. 10, under the lights.

Mr. Wiswell also announced that for the second year, genial Nils "Swede" Nelson would handle the All-Stars, and was at present engaged in rounding up the players. Swede was in command last season, and his charges made a brilliant showing against the Redskins as they held their more seasoned opponents to a 30-27 score. The contest here in Boston proved to be the closest and most keenly fought of all the pre-season All-Star professional games in the country.

As was the case last year, there will be an elaborate pre-game program of entertainment.

Another End In All-Star Grid Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6—The end squad was considerably strengthened when Robert Nowaskey, George Washington's 205-pound left end, accepted an invitation today to join the Eastern College All-Star football team for the fifth annual Fresh Air Fund game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds the night of Wednesday, Sept. 4. Nowaskey is one of five ends who have accepted invitations to join the squad Aug. 18 at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson. The others are Frank Stulgaitis, of Columbia; Ray Riddick, of Fordham; Harlan Gustafson, of Pennsylvania; and Carl Tomasello, of Scranton. Tuss McLaughry, the All-Star coach, plans to add one more end to the squad.

Nowaskey is George Washington's second contribution to an Eastern All-Star squad, the other being Tuffy Leemans who is now the Giants' outstanding backfield performer. Though an end, Nowaskey has many of Leemans' characteristics in a broken field. He qualified as the best end-around runner in the country last year and one of the best pass receivers. He led his team in scoring, with 22 points, scoring three touchdowns and kicking four extra points.

Nowaskey was not considered much of a football player when he entered George Washington, his forte in high school having been basketball. However, he become George Washington's regular fullback as a sophomore and was shifted to end in 1938 when Bill Reinhart took over the coaching. The latter continued to call on Nowaskey's running ability and designed several plays on which he carried the ball. Nowaskey, being a basketball player, is very clever in handling forward passes and very able after he gets hold of the ball.

The All-Star squad now is almost complete. Equipment has been forwarded to the training site, New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, and transportation arrangements have been made for most of the players. Public sale of tickets will begin Monday at the offices of the New York Herald Tribune, 230 West 41st Street, and the New York Giants, 11 West 42nd Street.

Smart Off-Shore Wind Again Prevails at 'Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—Another brisk afternoon, stiff enough to test the skill of any yachtsman, was in prospect this morning as the Eastern Yacht Club prepared to conclude its three-day racing session at annual Marblehead Race Week.

Tomorrow, the Boston Yacht Club takes over activities, while on Thursday, through Saturday, Corinthian Yacht Club handles the flotilla.

Yesterday found another grand racing day for the yachtsmen as a fairly strong sou'wester whipped down the coast, and provided fluky shifts that kept the skippers and crews alert.

Undefeated champions of the week, after only two engagements, are now limited to nine skippers, with the "commodore" of them all, Charles Francis Adams, at the top spot.

"Charlie Ad"

Experiencing one of his most outstanding years, "Charlie Ad" again led the Eights to the finish line with his Thisbe, as George D. Haskell's Navigo II took second place.

Others in the undefeated class are Commodore B. Devereaux Barker's Eastern Yacht Club flagship, Good Hope, in the Cruising Class; John S. Lawrence's Moose in the Thirty Square Meters; Ben Smith's Triangle Class boat, Teaser IV; Clark Shepard's Minx in the "Dollar-Ten" Class; Fred Whittier, Jr., with his Vagabond in the class of the same name; Bobby Coulson, North Shore junior titlist this year, and his outstanding T Class, Crown Prince; George Curry in the Winabouts with his Omaha; and Frank Oxnard's Comet Class, Smokie.

Besides these two-time winners, other highlights are making this year's race week one of the best in years. Such classes as the Stars, Indians and Yankee Dories are stealing the spotlight from the larger classes, with their close competition and numerous boats racing for important trophies.

Long Island Skipper

In the Stars, Johnny Arms from Central Long Island Sound evened the Eastern series and tied for the Charles Francis Adams Trophy for the week with Bob Kirkland from Boston Bay. Kirkland and Arms simply reversed Saturday's proceedings, as the Long Island skipper, who made his first trip here two years ago, won yesterday.

In the Indians, the usual leadership change has been somewhat absent so far this week, although a new first place boat crossed the line yesterday. It was a familiar face a year ago, but Ed Bicknell and his Otoe have been far out of the Indian Class running this year. Maybe, yesterday's first will be inspiration for a change.

Close behind Otoe were Dean Lewis, who won the junior Indian championship Sunday, Walter Hallett's Tonto, and Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, which has scored three fourths so far this week. Special trophies for the week are awarded by the Indian Class Association for added incentive.

Squantum Sailor

Yankee Dory leader at the end of the week collects the William L. Carleton Trophy, which has been awarded to this class this year. Tied for topspot going into this afternoon's race, are Arthur E. Ogden's Squantum dory, Soami, and Charles L. Martin's Louise from Swampscott. As was the case of the Star leaders, these two boats reversed Saturday's proceedings as Ogden led the Dories yesterday.

* * *

Hank O'Brien, veteran I Manchester Class skipper, turned the trick that tied Nipper with Al Whittemore's Peggy yesterday in that class. Whereas Peggy won Saturday and Nipper finished third, the tables were turned yesterday.

* * *

Caleb Loring, Jr.'s, performance in the International One-Design Class with his Pompano is consistent, but not consistent enough. Dick Thayer sailing Frances Copeland's Periwinkle has scored a first and third, while Loring has piloted to third and second.

* * *

The drop in the fleet from 415 on Saturday to 382 yesterday, was undoubtedly due to gale-like wind around Boston and other ports, but which somehow ducked this section. Commuters to this race week evidently decided it would be too much wind to risk the trip.

Parker Is Picked To Beat in Skeet Shoot at Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Some 300 men and women train gunsights today on the sixth national skeet championship, with small-gauge and sub-small-gauge titles to be decided in the first day's firing.

Regarded the marksman to beat is Bobbie Parker, 15, Tulsa, Okla., making his debut as a senior after breaking 200 straight targets in the Asheville, N. C., open. Parker won all-around honors last year with 534 targets out of 550.

Also on hand is Harold Russell, a professional divisional winner last year, who turned in yesterday's only pre-tournament score, 49x50.

Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio, is expected to give defending women's champion Patricia Laursen, Akron, Ohio, a stiff battle. Mrs. Smythe won the Lordship, Conn., shoot two months ago with a women's world-record target of 99x100.

All other defending champions are here except John Kort, Los Angeles, sub-junior; Mrs. E. B. Hochwalt, Edmonds, Wash., women's 20-gauge, and Diana Wilkinson, Oakland, Calif., junior women's. The shoot ends Saturday.

Semi-Pro Loop in West

Midland Empire League is the latest circuit to become a member of the National Association, reports Ray Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress at Wichita, Kan. Included are six Montana teams: Billings, Roundup, Forsyth, Glendive, Miles City and Fromberg. The other clubs from Wyoming are Cody and Powell.

Tiller Talk

Three-Ring Circus Aboard Six Meter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 6—For the benefit of those few remaining yachtsmen around here early last evening and 'Head summer natives interrupted from antipastos, that was no destroyer landing at the Corinthian Yacht Club wharf—but Al Paradise's recent Six-Meter acquisition, Bob Kat III, from Long Island Sound with 10 people (all skippers) and his wife aboard, each shouting individual orders.

The second day's sailing under Eastern Yacht Club colors of this year's annual mid-summer race week had been battened down along with the boats and yachtsmen themselves. But, although everyone aboard Bob Kat had been racing in various classes all day, it was too early to leave these foamy waters and so a sail aboard Marblehead's newest type of yacht was quite appropriate.

Of course, no one had ever heard of eating around dinner-time (at least when a good sail was in prospect), and so this yachting reporter took a side seat.

Front Row Box

And the side seat was as close as a front row box to Ringling's three-ring circus. The performance aboard Bob Kat in that half-hour sail was quite similar to that famous amusement show.

The performers were there, only they were dressed in typical yachting attire. Those performers, notably Eric Olsen, junior yachting professor of local youngsters in the summer time, John McAleer, Boston Bay skipper of note, and Hardy Colburn, veteran and all-round light-sailman in these parts, were interested in the new fangled Six, and wanted to see what made her "tick."

By the time they were through, however, the ticking was loud enough for your Big Ben alarm clock, and the shrill cries from owner Paradise watching his favorite light air spinnaker hauled off to leeward on a close reach with sail under was enough to sound a warning aboard U. S. S. Morris, light destroyer in the harbor here, as we churned the waters nearby.

But the performers were having their fun. Though it was a three-ring circus to watch their actions, there was a personal tight-rope walking suspense for some of us aboard.

* * *

It all started when friendly Al invited us to join him for a short sail to "see what we thought of his new purchase." A yachtsman of limited, but tried and true Indian Class experience, Paradise decided to test his skill with meter boats, and heard of an "excellent buy" in the Six Meter field.

Ordinarily these high-hulled, sneak boxes range in the field of $7,800, with $5,000 added for sails and gear. You might pick up the whisperings around here that Al paid a quarter as much—and now hopes to interest others in starting a class.

"Prop" Boys

The Sixes originally were sailed around Long Island waters, and in international competition principally in Bermuda. In recent years, interest there has ebbed, so this Swedish creation is quite reasonable for second-hand buyers.

Others aboard Bob Kat were Conrad Nelson, former owner of the Thirty Square Meter, Brilliant, and Al Tabor, besides two busy young gentlemen handling sails under the management whom we were unable to meet from our own front row box. They might be termed "ring-masters," or "prop boys," so heavily engaged were they under orders.

Taking the roll call, skippers aboard belonged to Thirty Square Meters, I Manchester Class, Eight Meters, Indians, and yours truly, the "Bath Tub" expert.

Thus there was great confusion of orders, as genoas, spinnakers, working sails were all tried on and doused in circus-like confusion and speed(?).

* * *

But the expert opinion of Paradise's Six Meter was quite emphatic in the acclaim of the craft, and whether or not this year's Marblehead Race Week is the originator of the new meter class, we enjoyed the Ringling exhibition along the swaying grounds of this port underneath the blue tent overhead.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Mary K. Browne, former National tennis champion, was eliminated in Western golf championship by Peggy Wattles after tying for medal with 81.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Cramer lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	0	0	1	6	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	2	5	3	0	0
Williams rf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Finney 1b	4	0	1	2	13	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	0	0	3	3	0
Doerr 2b	1	0	0	0	3	3	0
Ostermueller p	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Totals	34	4	10	15	27	13	0
New York							
Knickerb'r 3b	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Heinrich rf	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Keller lf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
J. Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rosar c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Crosetti ss	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Bonham p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Mills*	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	1	7	9	24	8	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Finney, Foxx 2, J. Di Maggio. Two-base hits, Williams, Finney. Three-base hit, Mills. Home run, Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 8, New York 9. Base on balls, by Ostermueller 4, by Bonham 2. Struck out, by Ostermueller 2, by Bonham 2. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls and Rue. Attendance, 5,100.

German Tennis

BRAUNSCHWEIG, Germany—The German national tennis champions will defend their crowns in this historic city, in contests which will be held from Aug. 8 to 11. The singles title holders are Heinrich Henkel of Berlin and Anneliese Ullstein of Leipzig; men's doubles, Henkel and Georg von Metaxa of Vienna; mixed doubles, Mrs. Tilde Dietz-Hamel of Hamburg and Werner Beuthner of Berlin.

Sugar Bowl Program Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—Headlined by the seventh annual Sugar Bowl football classic on New Year's Day, the 1940-41 calendar of sports of the New Orleans Midwinter Sports Association will open on Friday, Dec. 27, with intercollegiate boxing matches, President A. N. Goldberg has announced.

Between the boxing matches and the football game on Jan. 1, when 70,000 fans are slated to crowd into Tulane Stadium to see outstanding elevens of the nation in action, there will be a tennis tourney of ranking American players; an outdoor track meet with world record holders; a basketball game between the University of Indiana, National Collegiate champions and the University of Kentucky, Southeastern Conference champions—a preliminary basketball game; yachting involving crack skippers of the Gulf area and eight-oared shell rowing races.

The schedule of events for the 1940-41 carnival of sports follows:

Dec. 27—Boxing; 28, through 31—tennis; 28—regatta and rowing; 29—track meet; 30—Basketball.
Jan. 1—Sugar Bowl football game.

Requests for tickets to the Sugar Bowl game have already been received, President Goldberg said, one request coming from as far as the Dutch West Indies.

From the 22,026 which saw Tulane and Temple inaugurate the Sugar Bowl game, in 1935, the attendance has grown by leaps and bounds. Last year more than 72,000 jammed into the Stadium, the capacity of which had been doubled.

Larchmont Leads Sound Yachtsmen In Junior Series

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The Larchmont, N. Y., Yacht Club's boat, Minotaur, skippered by Lorring Farrand, took the lead yesterday at the end of the first two races in the junior regatta for the Commodore Robert Law Trophy at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

The races, held over different courses, are for sailing craft of the Atlantic Coast One-Design class.

The first race, over a windward and leeward beat of 6½ miles, was won by Rayo of the Pequot Yacht Club, Southport, skippered by Roderick McNeil.

The Minotaur won the second race, over a 7½ mile course.

Standings by points:

Larchmont, 6½; Pequot, 6¼; Seawanahaka, 6; Coldspring Harbor, L. I., 5; Indian Harbor, 5.

The regatta concludes today with a series of three races.

Maine Golfers

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—The Maine State Golf Association's Executive Committee picked its team which will meet New Hampshire and Vermont in the sixth annual Tri-State matches at the Portland Country Club Aug. 14.

The choices were Ray Lebel, Lewiston, the new resident amateur king, and Johnny Hichborn, Portland, open amateur champion; Johnny Levinson, Kennebunk; Ed Abbott, Auburn; Roy Moore, Carroll Abbott, and Alton Richardson, Waterville; Bill Viles, Dr. F. C. Tyson and Joe Williamson, Augusta, and Roger Snow and Fred Flaherty, Portland.

Baseball Games

Today

American League
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

National League
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

National League
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at New York (night).
Boston at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

American League
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.
New York at Boston (2).

Dover Boys Win

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Dover, N. H. Boys Club became the Maine-New Hampshire semi-pro baseball champion and the section's contender for national honors by beating the Kennebunk Advertisers, 4-1, here last night.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow — Fenway Park — Two Games 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
12 miles west of City Limits. Phone Valley Park 104

Former Champions' Tourney

CHICAGO (AP)—Fred Corcoran of the professional golfers association, who long has been committed to the practice of backing up any criticism of golf with constructive suggestions, came up with an idea he believes will provide a much-needed tonic for the rather wobbly current interest in the amateur phase of the sport.

"Interest in amateur golf is not gone," said Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A. "But there isn't much question that something is needed to liven up the amateur program. Why not an amateur champions tournament which could be played the day before the national amateur championship Sept. 9-14 at Mamaroneck, N. Y.?

"Golf fans, I think, would really go for a 36-hole one-day tournament in which they could see such one time amateur greats as Francis Ouimet, Chick Evans, Bobby Jones, Jess Sweester and Jesse Guilford. Why let those great names of amateur golf disappear?"

Evans, winner of the national amateur championships in 1916 and 1920 and the national open champion of 1916, enthusiastically endorsed Corcoran's idea. He believes such a tourney would focus interest on the amateur game, which in recent years has not been drawing at its biggest event, the national amateur test.

In addition to Evans, Guilford, Ouimet and Jones, Corcoran also suggested these former amateur champions as competitors: Dave Herron, Max Marston, H. R. Johnston, Johnny Goodman, Bud Ward, present national amateur ruler, Willie Turnesa, Johnny Fischer and the present open titleholder, Lawson Little.

Corcoran pointed out that five of the suggested entries have won at least one open championship, Jones, Evans, Ouimet, Goodman and Little.

"Ouimet's win in the 1913 open over Harry Vardon and Edward Ray put amateur golf on the front page," Corcoran said. "Professional golf has gone ahead in promotion and there isn't any good reason why amateur golf shouldn't do likewise. Those magic names of amateur golf — Jones, Evans, Ouimet—will never go and a tourney involving those former champions would go a long ways toward reviving interest in the amateur game."

New Orleans Open Golf Called Off

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—James E. Leddy, chairman of the $10,000 New Orleans open golf tournament, announced that the tournament would not be held next year because prize money, heretofore contributed by Mayor Robert S. Maestri, was not available.

Because of the political situation, it had long been a question whether Maestri, a kingpin of the now shattered Huey P. Long organization, would dip into his pocket for another purse.

"Though many of the preliminary arrangements had been made," Leddy said, "financial difficulties which developed in connection with preparations for the actual signing of the contract made it impossible to go through with the plans."

Inaugurated in 1938 with a $5,000 purse, the tournament was made a $10,000 affair, one of the country's richest golfing meets, in 1939 and 1940.

A feature was the absence of any admission charge to spectators.

Tentative dates had been set as next Feb. 13-16.

Jimmy Demaret won the tournament last February.

Boston Pitching

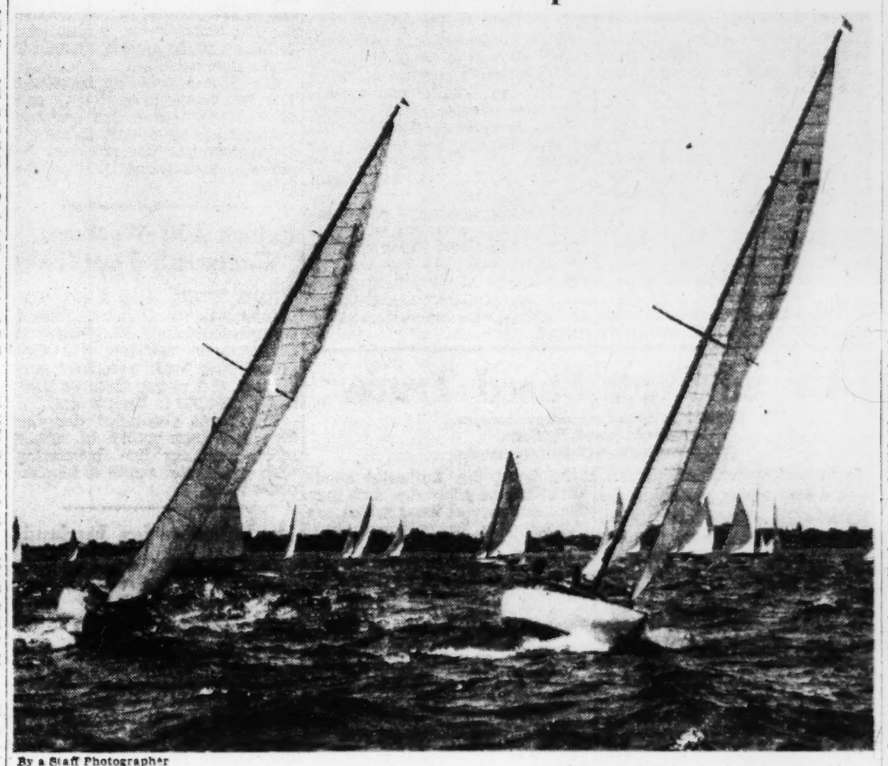
Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Grove	16	6	2	.750
Hoving	24	5	2	.714
Dickman	22	7	4	.636
Wilson	27	6	4	.600
Hash	20	7	6	.538
Galehouse	20	6	6	.500
Johnson	3	1	1	.500
Bagby	24	7	11	.389
Ostermueller	19	3	5	.375
Mustaikis	6	0	1	.000
Terry	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	23	8	6	.571
Salvo	11	5	5	.500
Sullivan	25	7	11	.389
Coffman	24	1	2	.333
Plechota	17	2	4	.333
Posedel	24	6	15	.286
Strincevich	21	2	5	.286
Javery	21	0	3	.000
Williams	5	0	0	.000
Tobin	4	0	0	.000

Razor-Like Sharpness



By a Staff Photographer
With spots of shaving soap foam constantly washing their bows, these M-B knockabouts heel on the starboard tack as they make for the line in a close start off Marblehead. Perfect racing conditions as seen here are marking this year's midsummer yacht classic as one of the best ever.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	88	352	124	.344
Carey	16	32	11	.344
Williams	96	374	122	.326
Cramer	99	435	138	.317
Foxx	91	322	97	.301
Di Maggio	34	122	32	.294
Peacock	46	102	29	.284
Doerr	97	376	111	.280
Cronin	98	334	99	.270
Tabor	94	362	99	.273
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Spence	25	27	5	.185
Glenn	20	45	5	.111

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	74	250	82	.328
Ross	94	366	117	.319
Cooney	60	179	56	.312
West	84	309	89	.288
Miller	93	344	98	.285
Moore	63	217	59	.272
Hassett	90	350	85	.236
Sisti	79	302	68	.225
Glossop	60	165	37	.224
Andrews	17	31	6	.194
Masi	46	99	17	.172
Berres	57	125	21	.168
Wietelmann	24	14	2	.143

Coach George Bresnahan of University of Iowa announces the one-mile team races would occur Oct. 12, on the morning of the Wisconsin football game; while the cross-country run would be held Nov. 2, Hawkeye homecoming when the grid team meets Purdue.

Detroit Tigers Dropped From First Place by St. Louis Browns—Coast Sidelines

Whitehead Tops Day Of Good Pitching in Majors

By the Associated Press

Like veteran fire horses answering the summons of a familiar bell, a quartet of the American League's tottering pitchers came charging onto the firing line yesterday with some of the season's best hurling, including an abbreviated no-hitter.

Silent John Whitehead, who hadn't won a game this season and was so ineffective the St. Louis Browns sent him to the minors for a spell, blanked the Detroit Tigers 4-0 without a hit in the second game of a double-header and knocked the Bengals out of first place.

Six Innings

Whitehead pitched only six innings, because rain halted the game, and his performance won't get his name on the no-hit Hall of Fame list that Cleveland's Bob Feller and Brooklyn's Tex Carleton made early this season.

But it was a noteworthy bit of workmanship for Whitey, who could win but one game all last year, and it kept up the Browns' favorite sideline of knocking off the pacemakers. Previously this year they had bounced the Boston Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians out of first place.

Rowe's Tenth

Schoolboy Rowe, who also served a term in the minors with the grim prospect that he might not come back, pitched six-hit ball to give Detroit a 9-2 verdict in the first game. It was the tenth victory against two defeats for Rowe, who had the help of home runs by Rudy York and Dick Bartell.

Mel Harder, who has been so near the skids this year the fans in Cleveland had taken to booing him, pitched the Indians to a 10-1 triumph over the Chicago White Sox and back into the league lead by a scant percentage margin. Harder came within one home run by Mike Kreevich of getting a shutout and gave only five hits over the route.

Sox Take Yanks

Another admirable comeback was the seven-hit 4 to 1 victory Fritz Ostermueller earned for the Red Sox over the New York Yankees. The little left-hander, who will be 33 years old next month, hadn't pitched a complete game until a couple of weeks ago, but this was his third in four starts and a worthy one.

He didn't give more than one hit in any inning and the only time he was scored upon was the eighth, when he walked two men ahead of a single by Joe Di Maggio.

Jimmie Foxx hit his 25th homer with one on to help out and Yankee outfielder Tommy Henrich forgot how many were out in the fourth and intentionally dropped a fly trying for a double play with two already down.

Whitlow Wyatt, an old-timer resurrected from the minors last year, shutout the New York Giants 6-0 last night with a six-hitter for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

This was the only action in the National League yesterday and the first time the two teams ever had met at night. Wyatt never gave the Giants a chance and had lots of help from his mates, especially Dixie Walker, who made four hits.

Expert Instruction for Youngsters

Wide World

THOUSAND ISLANDS PARK, N. Y.—It may be 90 in the shade for most people this summer, but it's grand for these youngsters vacationing at Thousand Islands Park. They're fortunate to get their football months ahead of everyone else, and from one of the top men in the game. Lynn Waldorf, head coach of Northwestern University, vacationing in the Thousand Islands, takes time out to give the youngsters some pointers on the proper passing technique and they give rapt attention.

McNeill And Bobby Riggs Impressive

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago and Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, National tennis champions on turf and clay courts, respectively, made impressive starts in the Eastern grass courts tournament yesterday, while Alice Marble of Beverly Hills, Calif., the National women's champion, raced through her second easy match.

In fact, only one or two of the prominent players had to go an extra set or encountered any serious trouble as the first rounds in both men's and women's singles were completed and a few matches were run off in the later rounds.

Riggs, who suffered his first major setback last week when he lost to Frank Kovacs in the semifinals at Southampton, carefully avoided the kind of difficulties he often encounters in the early rounds of tournaments. He toyed with John Mahoney, former University of Virginia athlete, as he won, 6—4, 6—4. McNeill won from Leon Everett of Walnut Park, Calif., 6—2, 6—2, and Miss Marble, defending her women's Eastern title, scored at 6—2, 6—0 over Argyll Rice of West Hartford, Conn., in the second round.

Welby Van Horn, runner-up to Riggs in the Nationals last year and the Nation's fourth ranking player, and his fellow Californian, Gracyn Wheeler, had the day's two narrow escapes. Van Horn was extended to his utmost in beating Frank Froehling of Chicago, 2—6, 8—6, 8—6. Miss Wheeler gained a 4—6, 6—3, 6—2 decision over Doris Hart of Miami.

The other seeded stars won handily. Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., whipped Bill Reedy of San Francisco, 8—6, 6—4; Hank Prusoff of Seattle downed the veteran Dr. Gene McCauliff of New York, 6—2, 6—4, and Gil Hunt of Washington trimmed J. Norman Anderson of Hoboken, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

Uclans Mail 30,000 Grid Blanks for Season Tickets

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Football is on its way!

This glad news was brought to the attention of Southern California fans last week end when the University of California at Los Angeles mailed 30,000 applications for season tickets for its gridiron features.

The prospectus accompanying the applications said that six of the 10 regulars who played more than half the time during 1939's 10-game schedule will be back in action, reinforced by 13 other lettermen, 10 squad members who did not win awards but who have shown considerable spring development, and several ex-freshmen and some transfers. This indicates that, as this column expressed last June, the Bruins will be a team to be reckoned with this season.

Open Against S. M. U.

They open their schedule Sept. 27 against Southern Methodist, which under no circumstances could be considered a "breather."

Johnny Petrovich, ace Alhambra footballer, has created quite a stir in this section by his strange actions. Several weeks ago he took a summer job at U. C. L. A. and announced that he would enroll there this fall. Then, without notice, he resigned his job and left the campus without a word of explanation. As a result, speculation here is rife as to what his course of action might be. The only sure thing is, provided he continues the record he made in high school, he will be a credit to whatever team he decides to sign up with.

* * *

The California Class C baseball league which will perform the dual purpose of training youthful talent in the fundamentals of baseball as well as providing a fertile field from which Coast League clubs could select their material seems to be an actuality.

Six-Team League

W. C. Tuttle, president of the Coast League, was to conduct a meeting in Santa Barbara over the week end during which time a six-team circuit was expected to be formed.

Present plans call for the league to be composed of Santa Barbara, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Jose, Riverside, and San Bernardino.

This will be a lucrative proposition because fans in those communities have no oppotunity to appease their appetites, unless on occasional softball games.

Dash to Sign

Once the league is actually formed, wild dashes will be made to signs promising collegiate players for next season.

Along the same line—but down one notch—is the announcement by the Co-Operative Club of Los Angeles that they will sponsor a junior boys' baseball school this month.

Free instruction by members of the Hollywood and Los Angeles ball clubs will be given to boys under 17 years of age.

The city playground and recreation department is co-operating in the program.

Coaches for the first session were Bob Kahle, Glenn Wright, Wayne Osborne, and Jack Rothrock, all of the Stars.

Instruction will include a half hour on the technique of batting, fielding, base running, pitching, and catching, followed by a regular baseball game, during which instructors will give pointers to the boys.

Examination Aug. 24

A league will be formed with the winning team to receive a trophy and certificates will be presented each boy who attends every session and passes a written baseball examination Aug. 24.

Circle Clouts: Hollywood's ball club is "hot" again. They trounced Oakland several weeks ago and allowed Sacramento only one win in their short series last week. . . Babe Herman, Twink right fielder, turned in perhaps the most brilliant performance against the Solons when he snagged a hard-hit ball by Dick Lang and whipped it to first base in time to put out Bolling as he raced back to the sack. Herman followed this immediately by stepping to the plate and hitting the first ball pitched for a hard line drive over the fence. . . Bill Fleming struck out nine men in one game, bringing his total to 119, and putting him at the head of the League. He is one of the best of the major league prospects. . . It looks as if Bob Kahle will be named most valuable Hollywood player of the season. He is proving his ability both as a batter and an infielder. . . Bill Schmidt of Sacramento displayed a mighty trick curve ball that had many of the Stars swinging like old women. . . Lou Novikoff, Los Angeles outfielder, has increased to 20 points his lead over Steve Besner in Coast League batting honors. . . George "Tuck" Stainback, star baseball player at Fairfax High School in Hollywood some years back, has been sold to the Detroit Tigers, American League winner, by the Montreal Royals. The sale price, while undisclosed, was believed to be about $15,000.

Husband and Wife Win Major Share of Classes

BULLETIN

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—The national women's singles archery championship was annexed today by Ann Webber of Bloomfield, N. J., who posted 71—466 to outclass a strong field, including the former titleholder, Jean Tenney of Clear Springs, Md., who placed fifth with a 72—422.

Second place went to Mrs. William H. Jackson, Newark, N. J., 71—433; third, Mrs. Marie Folberth, Cleveland, 70—434; fourth, Mrs. Johannas Steinmetz, Middletown, Conn., 72—428.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Hill, of Dayton, Ohio, won the major share of classes in the flight shoot event of the 60th annual tournament of the National Archery Association yesterday, but the distinction of breaking the only record went to Glendolene Vinyard, of Candby, Ore.

Miss Vinyard, current holder of the free-style flight shoot record of 455.6 yards, shattered the mark for the regular style with a distance of 394.1 yards. Her record, achieved although she was shooting into a stiff wind, wiped out the old mark of 374.1 yards, set last year by Mrs. Hill, and was scored in Class 3 of the regular style, in which bows of all weights were used.

Hill, defending champion in the men's flight shoot, captured first place in two classes of the regular shoot and placed second in another of the four. He also took first place in the freestyle event.

His wife won the first two classes in the regular style flight shoot for women and placed second behind Miss Vinyard in the latter's record breaking score in the third class. Miss Vinyard, the only competitor, won the free-style event.

The summary:

Flight shoot, men, Class 1 (bows up to 50 pounds)—Won by Carl Oelscheger, Cleveland, Ohio, 336.2 yards; second, Herbert Henderson, Evansville, Ill., 323.8 yards; third, Winfield Squire, Arlington, 321.9 yards; fourth, Charles Pierson, Cincinnati, 312 yards.

Class 2 (bows up to 65 pounds)—Won by Curtis Hill, Dayton, Ohio, 432.3 yards; second, Oelscheger, 416.1 yards; third, Pierson, 379.3 yards; fourth, Richard Dunston, Chicago, 351 yards.

Class 3 (bows up to 80 pounds)—Won by Henderson, 437.6 yards; second, Hill, 428.5 yards; third, Pierson, 426.9 yards; fourth, Oelscheger, 394.5 yards.

Class 4 (bows of all weights)—Won by Hill, 481.2 yards; second, Pierson, 442.8 yards; third, Dunston, 399.3 yards; fourth, Henderson, 395 yards.

Freestyle—Won by Hill, 499 yards; second, Pierson, 493.5 yards; third, Dunston, 419.9 yards; fourth, Oelscheger, 409.9 yards.

Flight shoot, women, Class 1 (bows up to 35 pounds)—Won by Mrs. Millie Hill, Dayton, Ohio, 314.8 yards; second, Miss Jean Oelscheger, Cleveland, Ohio, 241.2 yards; third, Miss Glendolene Vinyard, Candby, Ore., 239.8 yards; fourth, Miss Alice Lacker, Cincinnati, Ohio, 226.4 yards.

Class 2 (bows up to 50 pounds)—Won by Mrs. Hill, 352.2 yards; second, Vinyard, 295.8 yards; third, Lacker, 280.5 yards; fourth, Oelscheger, 277.3 yards.

Class 3 (bows of all weights)—Won by Vinyard, 394.1 yards (new national record); second, Hill, 329.3 yards; third, Oelscheger, 301 yards; fourth, Lacker, 291.3 yards. . .

Freestyle—Won by Vinyard, 419.5 yards. (Only competitor.)

Brother-Sister Act in Tennis

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 6 (AP)—This is the year Bill Canning's father decided Bill was good enough to make a tennis tour of the East, and backed his decision with folding money. It would never do for a father to play favorites among his own children, and since daughter Patricia already had gone through the East for two summers, there was nothing for the Senior Canning to do but pay.

So, this sector has been treated to the first brother-sister tennis act since who knows when. The closest kinship the court graybeards can recall is the cousinly connection between John Hope Doeg and Dorothy May Bundy and their tennis relationship was practically that of total strangers.

Although Pat is two years younger than her 20-year-old brother, she has a six months edge in experience. Bill says she was somewhat of a tomboy, and when she grew tired of playing baseball with the fellows, she took up tennis. A half-year later, she introduced Bill to her coach and begged that he be taught enough to enable him to beat some of the fellows.

The coach was George Hudson, who has tutored Frank Kovacs and Bob Harman among others. Hudson imparted sufficient tennis savvy to Bill and quicker than it would take you to say Bobby Riggs, young William was beating such fellows as Bob Peacock, and bothering such fellows as Elwood Cooke and George Toley. It was then that his dad said, "Go ahead, kid, here's your allowance."

Of course, Bill hasn't achieved the prominence of sister Pat, who is ranked eleventh nationally, but he is one of the best liked of the new crop of Californians. Yesterday in the Eastern grass court championships he defeated Arthur Prochaska of Hartford, Conn., while Pat was hanging a 6—2, 6—1 trimming on Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain, Mass.

California Slashes Grid Ticket Prices

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—The University of California performed a major cut today on football ticket prices. The slash, most drastic in the history of the school, included a maximum of $1.65 for all home games except the Stanford-California contest.

The game with Michigan Sept. 28, for instance, will be $1.65 instead of the $2.75 originally planned.

Ken Priestly, graduate manager, explained, "We try to scale our prices to what we think will mean the greatest income."

He voiced belief the new scale would be continued indefinitely. Last year the Bears' football season netted a $93,000 surplus in spite of the worst season in years.

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National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	63	32	.656	
Brooklyn	58	40	.592	6
New York	51	43	.543	11
Chicago	52	50	.510	14
St. Louis	47	47	.500	15
Pittsburgh	46	48	.489	16
Boston	33	61	.351	29
Philadelphia	32	60	.348	30

Results Aug. 5
Brooklyn 6, New York 0.
Only game scheduled.

Hagen Likes Walker Cup Golf Plans

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Mr. Golf himself—Walter Hagen—has come out flatly with an enthusiastic endorsement of the plan to send his Ryder Cup professionals against the 10 best amateurs in the land—but he insisted that the amateur team named for this suggested charity match be named by the United States Golf Association.

"I think the idea of a Ryder Cup-amateur battle is a great one," said Hagen, perenial captain of the Ryder Cup forces.

"In view of the cancellation of the international Ryder Cup matches and the Walker Cup matches—which were to have been played this month—I think a professional-amateur duel would do much toward keeping alive the idea of international competition. But the amateur team, to give it real authority, should be named by the U. S. G. A. and not simply be the selection of any amateur star or other individuals.

No Walker Cup

The U. S. G. A. declined to name a Walker Cup team for this year because the international matches were cancelled. The Professional Golfers' Association, however, named its Ryder Cup aggregation which already has appeared in charity matches at Hollywood, Calif., Dallas, Texas, and Detroit.

"If proper arrangements can be made we'll be glad to go to work on the details," Hagen said. "Fred Corcoran, tournament bureau manager for the P. G. A. could go ahead and work out plans for the match.

Corcoran, remarking that "Anything the professionals can do to stimulate interest in golf—and at the same time help the Red Cross—will have the full backing of the P. G. A.—said that he expected little trouble would be encountered obtaining a site. The P. G. A., he said, already has had bids from Boston, San Francisco and New York for the appearance of the Ryder Cup squad.

Ward Would Lead

Marvin (Bud) Ward, the present national amateur champion, is known to keenly favor the idea of the amateur-Ryder Cup battle. He'd be certain to head the squad, which likely would include such other simon-pure aces as Ray Bellows, runner-up to Ward at North Shore last year, Johnny Goodman, former national amateur and open titleholder, Johnny Fischer and Willie Turnesa, both former national amateur rulers and Charley Yates, the former British amateur titlist.

Foursomes would be played the first day, with singles matches the second, Hagen said. He'd pick his eight-man team from this Ryder Cup squad—Sam Snead, Ralph Guldahl, Jimmy Hines, Byron Nelson, Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Vic Ghezzi Dick Metz and Henry Picard, the present P. G. A. champion.

Manero Wins Shore Line

MADISON, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—Tony Manero of Salem, Mass., former national open champion, won the fourth annual 27-hole Shore Line open golf championship at the Madison Country Club yesterday with a four-under-par 99.

Manero scored a 32 on the morning nine and a 31-36—67 on the afternoon 18.

Leo Mallory of Wee Burn, former Connecticut open champion, was runner-up with a 102.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bees Bother Defending Reds

"What has this club been doing in the cellar?" Manager Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds asked a baseball writer on his last visit to Boston. "We do all right with the other teams in this league, but every time we come up against the Bees they look like world champs. Casey Stengel isn't supposed to have any pitching, yet he shows us plenty. And hit! Say, a few of his boys have real power."

In competition with the six other clubs in the National League, the Reds have rolled up an impressive record, particularly with the outfits which figure to give them the closest rub in the pennant race. McKechnie has taken 11 out of 18 from the Brooklyn Dodgers and 11 out of 16 from the New York Giants. He also has nine wins and only three losses with Chicago, and six and three with St. Louis.

Cellar Champs

However, while most rival managers look forward to a series at the Allston Hive, McKechnie would welcome any excuse that could keep him away. The Cincinnati-Boston record currently shows eight victories for the Bees and eight for the Reds. Over the last week end, the Stengels captured four out of six from the league leaders. But against the rest of the circuit, the Bees are strictly second division.

Despite his pushing around in the Hub, McKechnie thinks his 1940 Reds are stronger than the team that dropped four straight to the Yankees in the 1939 World Series.

"It must be a better club," said the Cincinnati manager. "We've had stiffer competition this year and we've won more games than on a corresponding date 12 months ago. Then, too, we've added Morrie Arnovich and Mike McCormick to our outfield. They have helped us a lot. Both boys are young and fast. Last year we had to go along with Berger and Simmons alternating in left field. It will be different if we get into the series this fall."

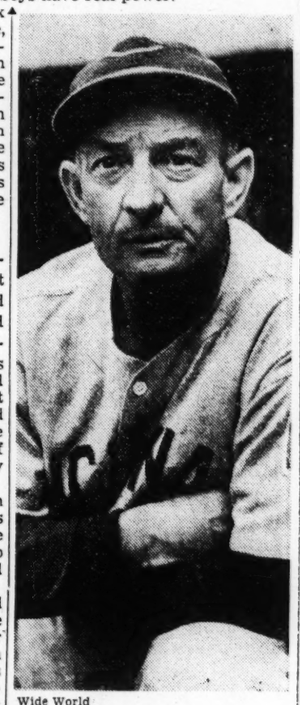
Great Pitchers

"What do you mean IF you make it?" Bill was asked.

"Well, we aren't there yet are we?" he came back quickly. "You know me. I don't even think about October until it gets here."

McKechnie was reminded that Walters and Derringer were showing no signs of turning sour, as some critics predicted in the spring.

"Not those boys," boasted Bill. "They're great pitchers. Perhaps some people thought that last season was a mistake. Well, it was their mistake. I don't see any reason why those two shouldn't go on winning 20 or 25 games for the next three or four years."



Wide World

Bill McKechnie

Walters and Derringer should win at least 50 games between them, but the manager was reminded that there were other men on the powerful Cincinnati staff.

"Yes, Turner, Thompson, Beggs and Shoffner have done great work for us," Bill went on. "Thompson, of course, was injured during the last series with Brooklyn. I had to send him home early. For a while it looked as if he might win 20 games, but now I don't see how he can. Turner went so well I had to give him a regular turn. We couldn't have run ahead of last year's pace without the relief pitching of Beggs and Shoffner."

Derringer leads the staff with 16 victories. Walters has 15, but recently lost three in a row in the East. He had the Giants beaten, 4 to 1, with two out in the ninth inning and then lost, 5 to 4 when Whitehead and Danning hit homers. When injured, Thompson had 10 wins. Now he cannot hope to go much higher than 15 in the weeks remaining.

Junior Tennis

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 6 (AP)—Seeded players rolled over unknowns yesterday in the National junior and boys' tennis tournament with about the same ease top-ranking entrants move through early rounds in adults' events.

The tourney opened yesterday at Culver Military Academy.

All seeded junior players advanced to the third round and third-seeded Chadwick Johnson of Germantown, Pa., was the only casualty among ranked performers in the boys' division. Johnson lost to Teddy Prior of West Palm Beach, Fla., in one of the early matches, 6—3, 6—2.

Douglas Woodbury, No. 1 junior from Los Angeles, drew a bye in the first round and then trounced Fred Doutel of Mishawaka, Ind., in the second, 6—1, 6—0.

In another second-round junior match, Bud Hart of Miami, Fla., No. 11, won over Bus Plump of Cincinnati, 7—5, 6—1.

Holmes Acting Pilot

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Howard (Ducky) Holmes, a member of the Brooklyn Dodger organization for many years, has been named acting manager of the Grand Rapids club of the Michigan State Baseball League, a Brooklyn farm.

Holmes said he would remain in charge of the team until the status of Burleigh Grimes, former Brooklyn manager, is settled. Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has called a meeting Thursday of Michigan State League club heads in Chicago to air the suspension of Grimes as Grand Rapids manager following a dispute with an umpire.

Early Difficulties for League

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — The "American Professional Football League" was a toddling infant today, after a hectic origin, and it appeared that it might learn early an important natural law—survival of the fittest.

Only a few hours after the organizers took two days to elect officers, decide a schedule and select team names, the new league's right to call itself the "American Professional Football League" has been questioned by an organization claiming it is in business under the same name.

In Cincinnati, Charles J. Heitzler, "President of the American Professional Football League" declared the loop formed in Buffalo had no authority to use the name "American."

He said his organization, five years old and formerly known as the Mid-West Professional Football League, was incorporated as the American last year.

Meanwhile, William D. Griffith, Columbus, Ohio, President of the Buffalo-born "American" League, asserted member teams would be allowed to draft college players, who were not still in school, beginning next year.

Griffith, former Ohio State University Publicity Director, listed the six teams in his league, their nicknames and home stadiums as follows:

Buffalo, N. Y., Indians..... Civic Stadium
Boston, Mass., Bears..... Fenway Park
New York City, Yankees..Yankee Stadium
Cincinnati, Bengals.....Crosley Field
Columbus, Ohio, Bullies..Red Bird Stadium
Milwaukee, Wis., Chiefs.....Dairy Bowl

A 25-player limit for each team has been set, Griffith said, with three additional players for the "suspended list," but a minimum of 20 players will be required for each squad.

Griffith said the league's schedule would be played on a home-and-home basis from Sept. 15 to Dec. 1. Headquarters will be at Columbus, he said.

Other officers elected yesterday are Phil Bucklew, Columbus, Vice-President, and Frank Dalton of New York, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Board of Directors are F. E. Seick, Buffalo; Jack McBride, New York; Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Boston; George M. Harris, Milwaukee; Dana King, Cincinnati, and Fred Schmidt, Columbus.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .337; May, Philadelphia, .331.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 76; Mize, St. Louis, 74.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 85; Mize, St. Louis, 79.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 130; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 127.
Doubles—F. McCormick Cincinnati, 31; Hack, Chicago, 30.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 11; Mize, St. Louis, 10.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 31; Nicholson, Chicago, 17.
Stolen Bases—Reese, Brooklyn, 13; Hack, Chicago, Werber and Frey, Cincinnati, 11.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 10-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 9-2.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .355; McCosky, Detroit, .349.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 88; McCosky, Detroit, 85.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 96; York, Detroit, 80.
Hits—Cramer, Boston and McCosky, Detroit, 138.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 35.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 13; Finney, Boston and Keller, New York, 12.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 25; Greenberg, Detroit, 21.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 23; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 13-2; Rowe, Detroit, 10-2.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 12-3, Toronto 0-1.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 2.
Syracuse 10, Newark 2.
Only games.

American Association

St. Paul 5, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 8, Toledo 2.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis-Milwaukee (2), rain.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa 3, Houston 2.
San Antonio 2, Dallas 0 (10 innings).
Only games.

Southern Association

Memphis 6, Knoxville 4.
Only game.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Scranton 3.
Binghamton 1-6, Elmira 0-5.
Albany 5, Williamsport 1.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Springfield 1.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers, and John Whitehead, Browns—Former's six-hit hurling won first game and latter pitched not-hit, no-run ball for six innings to take nightcap.

Mel Harder, Indians — Held White Sox to five hits.

Jimmie Foxx and Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Former hit his 25th homer with one on and latter kept seven hits by Yankees well scattered.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Shut out the Giants with six hits.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B
Cleveland	60	40	.600	
Detroit	61	41	.598	
Boston	54	46	.540	6
Chicago	49	47	.510	9
New York	49	48	.505	9½
Washington	44	57	.436	16½
St. Louis	43	60	.417	18½
Philadelphia	39	60	.394	20½

Results Aug. 5
Cleveland 10, Chicago 1.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 0. (6 innings.)
Boston 4, New York 1.
Only games scheduled.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

As Interpreter of One People to Another, The Translator Does International Good

And This Is One of the Reasons Why the French Scholar, Fernand Baldenne, Puts English Lyric Poetry Into Beautiful French Verse

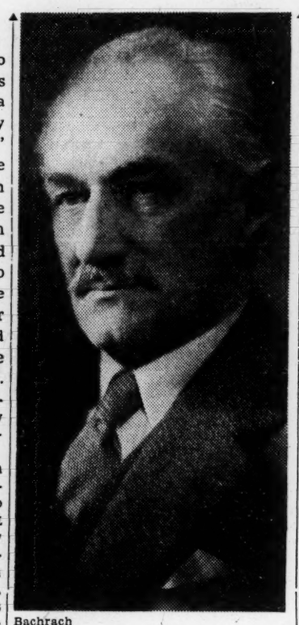
By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"In those days I had often to cross from Calais to Dover. It was not worth getting a berth for a few hours. Translating poetry made the crossing worth while."

Thus it began, perhaps, but the profoundest application has been necessary to produce the volume of "a hundred little English poems" which a Swiss friend placed in my hand and which led me to seek out the poet who, under the broad title of "D'Edmond Spenser à Alan Seeger," has translated into French poetry some of the best lyrics in the English tongue. One might refer to Fernand Baldenne, in a Biblical terminology as "a messenger . . . an interpreter, one among a thousand."

Because he is a Frenchman with the advancement and preservation of French literature close to his heart he gives to it the best that is in him; of his own mellow poetry, of his cultivated and scholarly essays; and enriches it with importations from other lands, translated from the many tongues of which he is master. Because he is an internationalist in his attitude toward other people and a worshipper at the shrine of greatness, wherever it may be found, he is compelled to share with his fellow-countrymen the literary treasures of other nations. Because he is a poet he cannot be satisfied with the literal or prose translation of the foreign poet.



Bachrach

Fernand Baldensperger, well known as the French poet Fern- and Baldenne, now serving at Harvard University as Professor of Comparative Literature

Omar, for Example

That is what makes the difference. Most of us who make our first acquaintance with the culture of the Chinese; the Japanese, the Persian, the Hindu, the Egyptian, the Korean, for example, through the poetry of those peoples, do so by means of the translator. The translator may or may not go down in history as a famous poet, yet, for all we know, he may have constructed out of material, having no poetic equivalent in our own language, the shining fabric of the thing we call a poem. Would a mere literal rendering of Omar play upon our inward ears as do, for example, the biting verses of Edward Fitzgerald:

> Wake! For the Sun who scattered into flight
> The stars before him from the Field of Night,
> Drives Night along with them from Heaven and strikes
> The Sultan's Turret with a Shaft of Light.

Fernand "Baldenne" is a poet. He wished to give the French reader Spenser and John Donne and Shakespeare and Tennyson and even Browning and Emily Dickinson, in verse that ran and leaped and danced and sang, even as the original. There were many who said it could not be done. The "cognoscenti" of Belles Lettres said the best thing was to give a prose rendering, and sacrifice none of the precise meaning; iambic pentameter, in which so much English lyricism moved, had no exact equivalent in French. There was the decasyllabic line, but that was different. French words had more equally distributed emphasis. There was not the explosive stress which gave English speech its basic pattern. As one French critic pointed out, rhymes, dictated as rhymes assuredly are, by "the exigencies of the word" while finding suitable analogy in one language, could scarcely be expected, on translation, to provide corresponding echo in another.

The editors of literary reviews in Paris closed their doors to the "little English poems" in French. Fernand "Baldenne's" own verses, along the traditional lines of French prosody, could be considered, but this "subtle system of equivalent," which had, the scholar-poet acknowledges, been achieved only through the most painstaking of labor, they could not approve. Poetic prose, very literal, but with no attempt at imitative movement, might have a place, but this . . . The slender volume on my desk was published in 1938 by the Harvard University Press. Let me pick at random the treasures it contains. Here is Robert Herrick's "To Althea," which, in its original reads:

> Bid me to live, and I will live
> Thy Protestant to be:
> Or bid me love, and I will give
> A loving heart to thee.

Could any walking, heavy-footed prose, in French or any other language, or even "poetic prose," capture and return the melody as does Professor Baldensperger's version:

> Dis moi de vivre—et pour la vie
> Je te donne ma foi.
> Dis-moi d'aimer—je te dédie
> Un coeur n'aimant que toi.

To render the heroic hexameter or pentameter into another language is one thing, but to convey the tunefulness and emotion, the delicacy and poignancy of the short story, which represents so much that is best in our English poetry, is something quite different and much more difficult. As Eunice Tietjens remarks in her anthology of translated oriental poetry, "No one is more conscious than the translater himself of the thanklessness of his task. The fine shades of which he is so conscious continually escape him; the symbols which in the original are fraught with magic in another language turn cold or shallow or merely strange. The weight of foreign names drags at his verse. In order to translate perfectly he has need to be as great a poet as the one he is translating, which, alas, is seldom possible."

'Profound Knowledge'

The volume, "From Edmund Spenser to Alan Seeger," though it has, inevitably, aroused certain precise criticism of literalism, or rather lack of literalism, in regard to some lines, nevertheless draws from as meticulous a reviewer as André Fontainas the comment, in the periodical, the Mercure de France—"Here is a book which is delightful to read." Of Monsieur Baldensperger he writes, "I do not know if the French university world can conjure up another spirit so sensitive as his to beauty, to the cult of lyric poetry. From learned study of our great romantics comes the guarantee, in this connection, of his cultivated and profound knowledge."

When I first glanced at the list of authors included in the book of one hundred "little" poems I wondered at the breadth of research which had been necessary to cull the examples. When the titles took on for me their English shape, through their new French garment, I thrilled at the recognition of many of my favorites. Sonnets by Spenser, Michael Drayton's "Farewell to Love," William Drummond's "To His Lute," that beautiful song of Donne's which starts, "Go and catch a falling star," Wordsworth's cry to Milton, Keats's famous prelude to "Endymion," with its familiar observation, "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever," are included. The concluding selection is Alan Seeger's "I Have a Rendezvous with Death." Amy Lowell, Emily Dickinson, Edgar Lee Masters, and other American poets are represented.

There is one sonnet by Shakespeare, the 98th, which runs:

> From you have I been absent in the spring,
> When proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim,
> Hath put a spirit of youth in everything,
> That heavy Saturn laugh'd and leap'd with him.

Shakespeare Sonnets

When I talked with Professor Baldensperger, it was on the tip of my tongue to ask why not more Shakespeare when he reached into a drawer and drew out a manila folder. It was full of manuscripts, partly typed, partly handwritten, containing a number of the Sonnets, with the original English and the French translation, as well as frequent scholarly notes referring to the translator's own deductions and research. Some comment, which I was not swift enough to catch, fell from his lips as he turned the pages over, about Shakespeare's words, in the 24th Sonnet, "Mine eye hath play'd the painter . . ." and a record of the poet's having been with the Earl of Southampton at the time his portrait was painted. Professor Baldensperger is no "Baconian." The bard of Avon is definitely established in his mind.

It was very pleasant sitting at his desk, in what is doubtless the remotest corner of the Widener Library, at Harvard, a sanctum reached only by a circuitous journey through several lofty halls, up and down a number of right and wrong staircases, and, finally, through a carefully guarded gate and between solemn stacks of books. It was very pleasant to sit there and lose the world, while the sonorous voice of the poet-scholar swung into the cadencies of lyric verse. Spenser and Milton had been fairly easy to translate, but Shakespeare, except for the Sonnets, was difficult to get into French, for the reason that he had employed little of the Latin root, and more of the Germanic or Anglo-Saxon. Donne had been amusing because of his trick of abruptly changing his mood. Browning was not easy; he was so "full of symbols."

As an Interpreter

As an interpreter Monsieur Baldensperger served his country during the World War as an army officer; he is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and was awarded the Croix de Guerre. His original poems include pieces written while on some Government commission, in the Far East. A slight reference is sufficient to recall to him the discussions he had with the Japanese and Chinese poets; the manner of concentration of the hokku, the metrical and syllabic differences between Japanese and Chinese prosody. Translated poetry is part of his contribution to world peace, to world understanding. Poetry, he said to me, "much more than economics, shows the operation of mankind." The English, he avers, are much better understood through their poetry than through the contact obtained by the average tourist to the British Isles. In the preface to his translations he remarks, "It may seem paradoxical to allege that the lyricism of a people is a better testimony of its underlying character than surface appearances, or even the amount of its expenditures, and tonnage of trade. Why should not that free choice, of which a people's song is proof, reveal more of a nation's real self than the needs of its material maintenance?"

Many of the translations in the book were begun during the period of 15 years in which Professor Baldensperger served the University of London, in the organizing of its French departments. Educated at the University of Paris and at a number of universities in Germany, he has been a member of the faculties of the Universities of Nancy, Lyons and Strasbourg, and the Sorbonne. In 1935, after some years as visiting professor at Harvard and at Columbia, he was elected Professor of Comparative Literature at Harvard. He was founder and co-editor of the French literary periodical, "Revue de Littérature Comparée," and is known as "one of Europe's most eminent scholars."

Talent, even genius, he believes, requires work and study. "This 'Let it come!' has no great future," he declared, as we discussed the formless utterances of some of the "moderns," though, he added, it is needed to make the swing from one kind of poetry to another, like dissonance in music. It is a necessity of transition but has no enduring value. We might call such poets, he said, "intervalists." And his reference to music reminds me that he is also known as an authority on music. He lectures on it and has written on many music topics, in addition to his volumes of poems and his learned prose works on comparative literature.

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

Our small prints of the beautiful full page reproductions as printed on 12 by 16½ art paper may give only slight idea of the quality of the new portfolio "The French Renaissance," just published by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. This copy of the portfolio print depicts a 16th century French tapestry hanging in the Gobelins Museum entitled The Concert. The trio of ancient instruments, a portable organ, a lute, and a viol, is of interest. The full caption accompanying the print brings out many illuminating points for the social historian. The portfolio is reviewed on this page.

The Glory of the French Renaissance Depicted for Students of a Culture

Illustrative Set No. 3 of Boston Art Museum's Projected 100 Is Record Of Man's Upward and Outward Reaching During Period 1450-1600

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Third of the distinguished series of projected 100 portfolio illustrative sets on Reconstructing the Past has just been published by the extension division of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Anne Holiday Webb, supervisor of the division. This new issue, classified as Illustrative Set Number 3, is a portfolio of 42 plates, 12x16½, with explanatory captions and a 52-page text. Its subject is "The French Renaissance," by Catherine E. Boyd, Ph. D.

As I pored over the beautiful reproductions of painting, sculpture, illuminated manuscript and architectural gems depicting the progress of the Renaissance in France, beginning with the factors contributing to it and leading on to its full expression, the one word that came to me repeatedly concerning this rich heritage so well described through pictures and text was "glorious." Here indeed is record of a glorious mental and spiritual awakening. Here is record of such realities of man's individual expression as to strengthen one's conviction that whatever temporary blackouts of national expression we live to see, the basic glory of man's upward and outward reaching cannot be made to disappear but must flower again in some new and unknown way, phoenix-like.

"The individual character of the Renaissance in France, shaped largely by inherent forces in the French mind, is emphasized in this illustrative survey," runs the preliminary description of the set. "An examination of the various factors contributing to the French Renaissance forms the point of departure. The rich heritage from the Middle Ages, the influence from Flanders, the changing point of view toward religion in northern Europe, and finally the impact of the Italian Renaissance are considered in turn with reference to their influence on French thought, then awakening to a realization of the unexplored possibilities of individual man. With this changing point of view came changes in manner of life and modes of thought. The illustrations in this set have been carefully selected to bring out these developments."

Included is a map, Plate 4 of the portfolio, indicating the main routes of travel and commerce in the time covered, roughly 1450 to 1600. Through the scenes which decorate this map, as well as from other plates, one gets glimpses of life of all classes of society. Also included is a selected bibliography and a list of recommended records of French music of the period. The foreword is by Prof. Charles H. McIlwain of Harvard University, the text itself by Dr. Boyd.

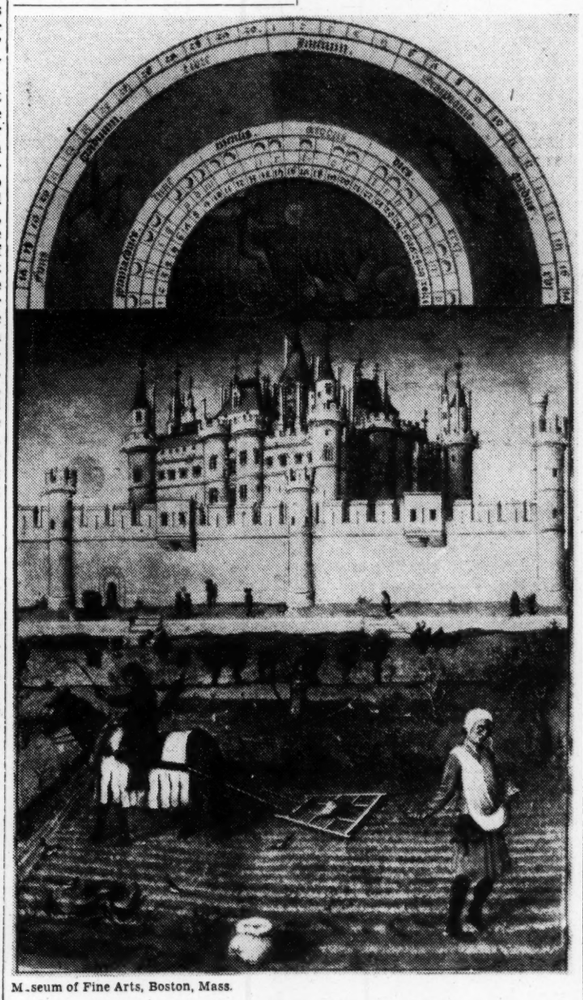
Again, one must pause to note the distinguished contribution the Museum makes in offering these sets. The two earlier publications, "Elizabethan England" and "Greek Athletics and Festivals," were described and illustrated on this page when published. All are beautiful. All bring out the quality of life in their times. They are essentially surveys of a culture, and one looks forward eagerly to the next releases in the series—Medieval Town Life, The French Revolution, and Vergil, the National Poet, as planned at present.

Other sets considered for publication in the next few years are: Medieval France, Pilgrimages and Crusades, The Medieval Cathedral, Three Centuries of Shakespeare, The Canterbury Tales and Chaucer's England, The Life of the King and Nobility in Ancient Egypt, Homer and the Iliad and Odyssey, Louis XIV and His Court, The Arthurian Legend—to mention a few.

The price of each published portfolio is $5.20 postpaid in the United States and Canada, or for members subscribing to the sets 1-12 inclusive, $4.20 each postpaid at time of delivery. The address is Museum Extension Publications, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

For private schools this is an inexpensive way of supplying collected material that would be difficult to duplicate. College libraries, and history and fine arts departments would, of course, acquire such sets almost as a matter of routine. We should think that public school systems might route them to grade rooms in lending-library fashion. Individual students, and homes where portfolios would be pored over and discussed as part of their rich cultural background, would also like to investigate the possibility of ownership; while, of course, public libraries will make these sets available to a widely appreciative borrowing clientele of clubs, students, and individuals, as fast as each portfolio is released.

M. J. T.



M.seum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

The original of this fascinating picture of October sowing and harrowing, is an illumination from a manuscript "Book of the Hours," or more accurately, "Tres Riches Heures du Duc de Berry," by Pol de Limbourg and Brothers, Flemish, before 1416. This priceless illuminated manuscript illustrates the realistic side of early French Renaissance expression as opposed to the more idealistic and abstract. In the new portfolio "The French Renaissance," this decoration is reproduced 8½ by 14¼, with a short article accompanying it.

Through the Editor's Window

'Of Cabbages and Kings'

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Heavy wind and driving rain swept to the ground our second planting of corn during the night, so the immediate after-breakfast program was definitely "farm togs" and a rescue expedition to the vegetable garden. A matter of half an hour, setting each stalk upright in turn and firming down the loosened roots with my foot, then hoeing up around it, and it was done. But because the simple activity was rich in dividends of satisfaction far beyond a mere saving of the stand of corn I am moved to speak of it.

The demands our horticultural dependents place upon us for care and attention—even affection, for I am one who knows that green things grow better and more happily in an atmosphere of love—seem to me to bring out the best that is in us. I recall an old gardener I liked to chat with as a child. English he was, and years tending plantlings had made him infinitely mellow and kind. As he talked, in his broad Yorkshire, he would give a touch here and a pat there to some growing thing, with a tenderness the world was the better for having.

I have seen children grow gentler and more serene through caring for sections of garden of their very own. The baby who pulls the heads off all the flowers one day may be taught to plant, water, and cultivate, the next; and learns to love it. Notably, he himself gains even more than the garden.

Humility—that is what it takes to tend growing things. As I lifted each prostrate corn stalk and firmed the earth around it, I felt a deep humility. It is good for us to serve so humble a thing as a plant.

Yet we serve it only that it may serve us, you say, and that is enlightened self-interest and not the stuff of which humility is made? Even the primrose on our windowsill is tended chiefly that it may bloom for us.

Ah, but do it and you will find that after a bit the idea of return enters in amazingly little, and then chiefly in terms of co-operation and mutual gratitude. One can feel no sense of possession in caring for flowers. They never really belong to us. They, rather, live with us for a space, and we serve them that they may live harmoniously and well. Ask any garden maker.

Gentleness, faithfulness, appreciation, patience, and kindness—these are some of the qualities that one finds in even the crustiest of garden-makers if one goes deeply enough.

So, if someone else is doing all the work and you are simply gathering the flowers or eating the vegetables, you might like to consider what treasure you are missing. There may not be time to take over more than one small project; but even that, if completely taken over so that you feel the plants' dependence upon you, will open the way to developing the qualities that may in this way be gained. Perhaps you can only do apartment-house windowsill plant tending, and this may seem a makeshift too unimportant to pay in character dividends?

But I think of a woman, gentle and true, who will take you from plant to plant, each one loved and tended with the same patient service expressed by my mellow Yorkshire gardener; and although the area cared for, the results in plants and flowers, and the amount of time spent are widely different, that woman and that English gardener of long ago have much in common. So much, in fact, that although from entirely different cultural and social backgrounds, they would, I know, speak the same language of humility and goodness were they to meet.

The Professor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The summer session professor
was deeply erudite.
He knew all subjects,
so it seemed, and
crisply he'd recite.
Each class conjectured:
could he make
even a casual
mistake?
And then one sultry
summer night
a firefly with
twinkling light
flickered outside in
the velvety dark.
The professor chanced to
see its spark.
"I wonder," said he,
"If you can tell—
that glow—is it
oxidation in cell?
Or luminiscent larva,
perhaps?
Or could it be that those
twinkling chaps
carry tiny lanterns
around?
I warn you, the answer
is most profound!"
The class, having caught the
gleam in his eye,
was instantly certain
of the reply:
"A lantern is carried
by each firefly."
The professor nodded a
satisfied nod,
"You're a very wise class,
indeed."
(And he had their affection
as well as respect
by the time he said,
"Let us proceed.")

Jannis Parker

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Consumers, Many Just Added to Pay Rolls, Crowd Retail Stores

Business and Industry

Steel Firms' Earnings Are Best in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — During the quarter ended June 30, 19 leading steel producers, representing about 87 per cent of the industry's ingot capacity, earned an aggregate net income of $46,793,114, according to a tabulation by the magazine Steel.

This, says the report, was their best second quarter since 1937, when the same companies had an aggregate net profit above $71,-500,000.

Earnings in the quarter were slightly larger than in the quarter ended March 31. They were more than four times as large as the net income of the identical 19 in the second quarter last year.

Income Up Sharply

For the first half this year their net income was $91,225,128, again more than four times as large as in the corresponding period in 1939, when it aggregated $22,340,-862. Four incurred deficits in the first half, 1939, compared with only two this year.

Most of the companies reported they were compelled to make provision for tax increases that had not been anticipated. In many instances provision for the increase over the entire first half was made from second quarter earnings, decreasing net income for the period considerably.

Several producers declared adjustments in their earnings statements for the half would be necessary later when the tax situation is clarified. Further provisions for that purpose are planned.

Well Above 1939

On the basis of the returns from the 19 producers indicated net income for the entire industry in the first half would be about $104,-977,200, equal to $3.66 per ton of ingots produced in the period, compared with $1.26 per ton in the first half of 1939, the magazine continues.

Based on the assumption the current rate of operations will hold throughout the year, as the national defense program gets under way, indications are the industry will earn slightly more than 5 per cent on total capitalization. Since 1929 this figure was exceeded only in 1937, when percentage of net return on capitalization, before provision for interest or dividend requirements, was 6.07.

Further Contracts Let for the Needs Of Army and Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission announced that it had cleared contracts totaling $72,200,000 for the Army and Navy in the week between July 18 and July 27, making a total of $1,-722,200,000 for the period from June 6 through July 27.

Largest single item listed in the commission's report today was an order for $29,357,000 worth of ammunition given to the government-owned Picatinny, N. J., arsenal.

A total of $7,859,162 worth of contracts also was announced by the War Department.

Topping the list was an order to Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., for $2,455,660 worth of weapons. It was reported earlier this week that such a contract had been awarded for 37-millimeter guns, which congressional hearings have indicated would be mounted on airplanes.

Other contracts included: Diamond T. Motor Car Company, trucks, $3,241,290. Budd Wheel Company, Detroit, Mich., ammunition, $1,737,000. J. W. Bailey Construction Company, Seattle, Wash., temporary housing at Fort Lewis, Wash., $340,125.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Car and Foundry Company, it was disclosed, is manufacturing 1,156 tanks for the United States Army.

Previous official reports told only of the construction of 627 tanks by ACF under an $11,000,000 contract awarded recently.

The larger number was announced by Robert W. Horton, Information Director of the National Defense Commission, who said that the company's plant at Berwick, Pa., was now turning out combat vehicles at the rate of 2½ to 3 a day and would be able to double its output within five months.

Department Store Sales Rise 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended July 27 were 5 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the preceding week, sales had been 9 per cent above last year, and in the four weeks ended July 27, they averaged 7 per cent more than in the similar 1939 period.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the week ended July 27 with a year ago follow:

Increases—Boston 2, New York 6, Philadelphia 15, Cleveland 10, Richmond 10, Atlanta 1, Chicago 5, St. Louis 3, and Dallas 4 per cent.

Decreases—Minneapolis 5, and Kansas City 1 per cent.

Unchanged—San Francisco.

Phelps Dodge Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corp. and subsidiaries reported for six months to June 30 net profit of $5,804,538, equal to $1.14 a share, compared with $4,601,038, or 91 cents, in the first half of 1939.

Gives Good Report

Wide World

P. W. Litchfield

President of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Goodyear Sales Rise $5,000,000 First Six Months

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—A $5,000,-000 increase in net sales and a gain of more than $500,000 in net profit over the corresponding period in 1939 were announced by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. for the first six months of 1940.

The company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock and $1.25 on preferred stock, payable Sept. 16 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The six months report showed net sales of $101,055,607. Net profits, after all deductions including foreign exchange fluctuations had been made, were $4,-124,892, equivalent to $1.22 per share on common stock.

President P. W. Litchfield pointed out the company has no investment in Russia, Germany, France, or Italy. However, of the company's total assets of $191,000,-000, a total of $40,776,000 is invested outside the United States and its possessions.

Largest of these foreign possessions is in the Netherlands Indies, where a manufacturing plant and a large rubber plantation are valued at $13,000,000. Mr. Litchfield said the company had other substantial investments in manufacturing plants in Canada, Latin America, Sweden, Great Britain and Australia.

National Soybean Acreage 14 P. C. Above Last Year

CHICAGO (AP)—R. O. Cromwell, crop expert, said that a survey of principal soybean producing states indicated that the probable 1940 yield per acre indicated by current conditions would be about 17.5 bushels.

He pointed out that the percentage of planted acreage that will be harvested for beans cannot be determined. Normally more than half of the acreage is harvested for hay.

Mr. Cromwell said last year's yield was 20.7 bushels per acre while in 1938 it was 20.2 and in 1937 17.8. He placed total U. S. condition as of August 1 at 81 per cent of normal with conditions in leading states as follows: Ohio 83 per cent, Indiana 79, Illinois 81, Iowa 86 and Missouri 74.

Nat C. Murray, another crop expert, placed soybean condition at 81.7 per cent and gave the following figures for important states: Illinois 77, Iowa 85, Indiana 84, Ohio 84, Missouri 89, Wisconsin 87.

The national soybean acreage of 10,286,000 acres exceeds 10,000,-000 for the first time on record and is 14 per cent greater than last year. In 1939 only 4,226,000 acres were harvested for beans for a crop of 87,400,000 bushels, the largest on record. Trade statisticians estimated that if the same percentage of acreage is harvested for beans this year, and yield is what Mr. Cromwell indicates, a harvest of close to 83,000,000 bushels is possible.

Steel Operations Higher This Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mills will boost operating schedules to 90.5 per cent of capacity this week, the highest since last December and up .1 of a point from last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations were set at 86.4 per cent and a year ago at 60.1 per cent.

U. S. Chemical Exports Up 55 P. C. in Half Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that chemical exports in the first six months of this year were valued at $128,361,000, an increase of 55 per cent over the similar period of 1939.

While some of the warring nations purchased larger quantities of American chemicals, the bulk of the increase was due to heavier demand from other areas, the department said.

Kennecott Gets Navy Order

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $215,000 contract for ingot copper has been awarded by the Navy to the Kennecott Sales Corporation, New York City.

Retail Buyers Seen in Free Spending Mood

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumers—thousands of them added to the pay rolls of expanding war industries—have been crowding retail counters in the freest spending mood in recent years, trade reports indicated.

Chain and department store reports for July generally revealed sales running well ahead of last year in step with the rise in factory and mill production to the highest summer levels in a decade.

The greatest increases were recorded in industrial areas where pay rolls have been swollen by the boom in shipbuilding, aircraft, machine tool and other plants sharing the hundreds of millions of dollars being poured into war equipment.

Federal Reserve Board figures credited the most striking gains in store sales to the Philadelphia, Cleveland and Richmond reserve districts, centers of shipbuilding and machine-making plants. For the four weeks ended July 27, department store sales in these areas were up 10 to 13 per cent over the like period last year compared with a nation-wide gain of 7 per cent. In the Chicago area, where steel and other heavy industries likewise are busy, the increase over last year was 8 per cent.

July retail gains were rated in trade circles at least the best for the month since 1937, at the peak of a five-year recovery cycle from the depression lows.

Although most types of merchandise were said to be participating in the improvement, some of the widest increases appeared in the costlier items of household equipment, like refrigerators and furniture. Automobile sales, too, were well ahead of 1939 and in July topped the June total, contrary to the usual seasonal trend.

Trade analysts cited government estimates of growing employment in shipbuilding, aircraft, machine tools, engine and allied supply industries as at least part explanation of the upswing in retail business at industrial centers. In shipbuilding, for instance, employment was estimated at 88,600 in June compared with 62,300 in 1937, the previous banner year of the recovery from the 1932-33 depression depths.

The steel industry in June added 25,000 workers to its lists, raising pay rolls to $77,388,000 from $61,-150,000 in June, 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Latest trade reports pointed to continuation of expansion in pay rolls in steel, construction and other heavy lines leading the advance.

Corporate Profits Up Sharply For the First Half of 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate reports for the first half of 1940 have shown a sharp upswing in profits, indicating revised federal levies on business earnings may yield the Treasury the richest harvests since 1918 and 1919.

Four hundred leading industrial concerns for the first six months reported combined net profits of $648,928,000 compared with $409,-123,000 in the initial half of 1939, a gain of 58 per cent, according to a tabulation by the National City Bank of New York.

Among industries reporting the greatest recovery in earning power have been steel, metal mining and machine-making. These are feeling the stimulus of British war purchases in the United States and the initial stages of the U. S. $10,-000,000,000 defense spending.

Must Pay for Defense

Washington plans to divert much of war industry's expanded profits into the Treasury to help pay defense costs were pushed ahead last week when details of the proposed "steeply graded" levy on excess earnings were submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee.

What kind of a bill would emerge from the legislative mill remained to be seen but financial circles were resigned to the prospect congress, with administration backing, would act to skim off a substantial part of the profit gains from a war industry boom.

Mid-year reports revealed many companies were preparing for the further hike in federal takes by setting aside special reserves against current earnings to contribute to revenue harvests starting next march.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for instance, set aside out of second quarter earnings a reserve of $4,000,000, presumably for the anticipated excess profits levy, in addition to $6,165,000 for ordinary taxes. Du Pont's regular tax charge for the period was up from $3,-125,000 in the second quarter last year and $1,090,000 in the like period of 1938.

The Treasury, Washington reported is aiming at a yield of about $2,185,000,000 from 1940 corporate profits, including about $700,000,-000 from the yet-to-be-enacted excess earnings levy.

That compares with an estimated $1,130,000,000 for 1939 and with $1,233,000,000 for 1937, the last big profit-making year industry has had since its tax bills were hoisted during the depression and under the New Deal.

For 1918, world-war tax schedules and excess profits returns brought the Treasury more than $2,500,000,000, not counting $653,-000,000 from ordinary federal income taxes.

Taxes Increased

Congress at this session has jacked up taxes all around. But many Wall Streeters assumed the main bill for defense costs might not be presented to tax payers until the national income expands further under stimulus of arms spending.

Taking this view, the New York Stock Exchange firm of Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. says in a tax study:

"We think the administration may 'go easy' on taxes because (1) this is necessary to get industrial co-operation in the defense program, and (2) thus far, there is no tendency toward inflation and hence no need of heavy taxation as a restraint on inflation."

The argument was that the administration planned to use future tax boosts as a check on rising prices in event the war industry upswing went far enough to start an inflationary spiral of prices and costs. By elevating taxes, it was pointed out, the Government could take enough of the national income to reduce consumer spending for everyday goods.

Wyoming Rental Fees on State Land Called 'Unjustified'

WORLAND, Wyo. (AP)—Wyoming rental fees on state-owned land were described as "unjustified" by J. Bryon Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Wilson criticized the state administration in an address to the Association's thirty-sixth annual convention soon after President John A. Reed of Kemmerer had protested against what he called the "mistaken" foreign trade policy of the Roosevelt administration.

Mr. Wilson said the state land rentals on an acreage basis were seven times the rental charged under Taylor Act grazing districts on the federally-administered public domain and added:

"The state cannot justify the added expense of its land rentals over rentals under the Taylor Grazing Act."

Mr. Reed declared the European war had "saved the face of this (the New Deal) administration in more than one respect."

He declared that if it had not been for the war and resulting heavy exports of arms materials to Europe "the United States would have lost its balance of trade."

Industry Is Expanding In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa — Despite heavy additional war estimates of £14,000,000 South Africa is not neglecting the development of its industries.

Already announced is a big expansion of the State iron and steel industry, plans for which include a new steel works with a capital of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000. It is expected that the new works will eventually grow to the size of the Government iron and steel works at Pretoria, the capacity of which at present is 340,000 ingot tons a year.

These works also are being expanded and will shortly have a capacity of 440,000 ingot tons a year. At present they supply about one quarter of the country's requirements in iron and steel products.

The proposed new plant will dovetail with the existing Pretoria works, which will then be able to concentrate on the heavier sections.

Another fillip to South African industry will be given by the passing this session of the Industrial Department Bill, which seeks to set up a £5,000,000 corporation to attract new capital for industrial expansion. The chief aim is the development of the heavy industries and the manufacture of by-products.

In introducing the bill, Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister of Commerce and Industries, said that South Africa could expect a boom period of almost inestimable limits.

In the last 10 years, he mentioned, the country's industries had increased by 80 per cent.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Apart from abnormal defense expansion, housing development is one of the Union Government's biggest financial commitments.

The present Parliamentary Budget provides for £4,000,000 for this purpose, of which £2,250,000 is required for sub-economic housing.

In recent years £13,000,000 has already been voted, and a commitment of £6,128,000 for economic housing will be increased by a further £1,372,000. Some quarter of a million pounds is being provided for housing the aged and totally unfit.

Coffee and Sugar Prices Decline To New Record Lows

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP)—Wholesale prices of coffee and sugar tumbled to record lows yesterday.

Hanover Square, center of the Nation's coffee and sugar trade, blamed the decline largely on the closing of the European markets to shipments from the Western Hemisphere as result of the Nazi conquests on the continent and the British blockade.

Commodity men said it was a reminder of the problem of disposing of raw material and food surpluses facing Latin America since the loss of European outlets.

In the futures market, sugar for delivery to foreign destinations sold around .85 of a cent a pound, compared with the peak of 2¼ cents last September at the height of the run-up in commodities immediately after the outbreak of hostilities.

Refined sugar prices in this country also continued on the skids. In the east the wholesale market was down to about 4.35 cents a pound compared with 5.75 during the hoarding scare last September.

Santos coffee for delivery in September fell to a record low of 5.41 cents a pound. In the initial war boom in commodities, coffee rose from around 6 to 7 cents a pound but did not climb as rapidly as sugar.

Business Loans Drop $21,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a $21,000,000 decline in commercial, industrial and agriculture loans of banks in 101 leading cities in the week ended July 31.

This was the second drop in as many weeks, after a long period of consecutive increases.

Last week, principal declines were $15,000,000 in New York City, $5,000,000 in the Chicago district, and $4,000,000 in the Boston district. In the Philadelphia district, however, a $5,000,000 gain occurred.

Sales of Gas Appliances Gain Sharply in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of gas appliances throughout the United States increased substantially during the first six months of this year, compared with sales for the corresponding months of 1939, C. W. Berghorn, managing director of the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers, reported.

A spectacular rise of 38.5 per cent in the sale of gas fired furnaces (house heating equipment) was recorded during the period of from January through June of this year as compared with the like 1939 six-month period.

Domestic gas range sales rose 13.3 per cent and automatic gas water heaters recorded an increase of 12.7 per cent during the first six months of this year.

Nominated by IBA

Blank & Stoller

Above: Emmett F. Connely, President of the Investment Bankers Association, nominated for re-election. Below: Joseph P. Ripley, President of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., nominated for re-election as Vice-President of IBA.

U. S. Rubber Co. Six Months' Net 94 Cents Share

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Rubber Co., for the six months ended June 30, reported net income of $4,234,239 after charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 94 cents a common share, compared with $4,465,397 or $1.18 a common share in the like 1939 period.

Sales for the first six months were the largest in 21 years, totaling $109,782,572, a rise of $21,-433,524 or 24 per cent over the like period last year.

Contributing to the lower net, compared with a year ago, however, was deduction of $437,345 loss in the latest period on the sale of the company's former general office building, a non-recurring expense, and deductions almost double a year ago as provision for income taxes.

This year $1,436,597 was deducted as provision for Federal income taxes, compared with $1,-033,496 in the first half of 1939, and set aside for foreign income taxes was $847,330, compared with $25,605 in the like 1939 period.

SEC Denies Exemption To Detroit Edison

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission ruled that the $350,000,000 Detroit Edison Company, which supplies electricity to the Detroit area, was a subsidiary of the North American Company System.

Detroit Edison had requested that it be declared an independent concern and not a subsidiary of the North American Company or of American Light and Traction Company, the United Light and Power Company, the United Light and Railways Company, or Gardner and Brown.

The Commission denied the application with respect to North American, dismissed it with respect to Gardner and Brown, which disposed of its holdings since the action was begun, and granted the application with respect to the other concerns.

"In the light of Edison's and the unbroken continuity of North American officers, directors and designees on the Edison board," the Commission said, "we do not think that Edison has established the propositions requisite to the granting of this application. In view of all the circumstances, we do not think Edison has demonstrated that it is not necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors and consumers that Edison be subject to the obligations, duties and liabilities imposed by the (public utilities holding company) act upon subsidiary companies of registered companies.

"United, on the other hand, stands conspicuously in contrast to North American in all relations to Edison except that of stock ownership."

North American owns 19.28 per cent of the outstanding voting securities of Detroit Edison. American Light and Traction owns 20.27 per cent and is a subsidiary of United Light and Railways which is a subsidiary of United Light and Power.

Curtis Publishing Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Curtis Publishing Company and subsidiaries reported net earnings of $2,223,180 for the first six months of 1940, compared to $1,991,659 in a like period of 1939. This excludes dividends of Curtis stock owned by the company or subsidiaries.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 4
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3

This Changing World

Economists and the War—Dr. Stolper's Book Accounts for the Blitzkrieg by the Failure of Russian Help for Germany—Famine Prospects

By H. B. Elliston

Since May 10, when Hitler launched his attack on the Low Countries, the economist has been hiding his head, and hoping at the same time that people would forget his prognostications. Had he not said that economics would beat Hitler? Yes, the exponents of the dismal science had been fairly unanimous on that score. The economist, of course, has no reason to eat those words at this writing, but, rising out of a study of the economic data, some had gone further, and declared that economics wouldn't permit even a successful Blitzkrieg of the total kind. Hitler, for one thing, simply hadn't enough oil.

In this prognostication the economist has been proved incorrect—not, however, because the Nazis had more economic resources than they were credited with, but because the opposition didn't put up the kind of resistance which was everywhere taken for granted. Still this explanation hasn't let off the economist. He has been put in the doghouse along with his data. And the experts to whom people are now listening are the gospellers of Nazi domination in the persons of the strategists and the followers of the cloven-footed Pan. Nevertheless economics still count in this war, even if the economists don't.

* * *

All this is preliminary to giving readers a notion or two about the war from an economist. They come in a book by Dr. Gustav Stolper which has just been published under the title of "German Economy." Dr. Stolper is a first-rate economist. For a decade or so he was editor of the German equivalent of the British "Economist," and about five years ago decided to leave Hitler's Germany and live in the United States. Here he has established himself in Wall Street as an economic consultant. Both as an economist and an authority on Germany, therefore. Dr. Stolper's words are worthy of consideration. "It seems to me," says Dr. Stolper, "that it was disbelief in Russian help that drove Hitler to invade Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, and France. He must have understood by spring of this year that he couldn't count on Russia's help on a large scale, and this realization was tantamount to the recognition that Germany couldn't stand a long war. Hitler's attack on the West may or may not demonstrate military superiority; it certainly betrays economic weakness."

This theory, I know, doesn't square with the popular concept that the attack on the West was carried out perfectly because it had long been scheduled in time and plan. There is a good deal of plausibility in such a view. But the view isn't convincing to this or other economists and, be it added, to many observers on the spot. Every general staff has to have a plan of attack on its potential enemies, and Nazi Germany's plans—a whole armory of alternative plans—must have been perfected down to the last detail. The question has rather to do with the content of Mr. Hitler's agenda in the light of fact and one's ideas of the circumstances.

In this connection most commentators agree that no man was more surprised than Hitler when Britain went to war over Poland. (Memories are so short that some people now think that Hitler declared war on Britain.) Indeed, von Ribbentrop is said to have assured Hitler beforehand that the production of a Russo-German alliance would stall off the British. The generals in the nature of things had to be ready for anything. But the Nazis, instead of taking the initiative, decided that they could outlast the British. After all, on this occasion they were better prepared than in 1914—both by having Russia as an ally instead of an enemy and by long internal preparation.

* * *

However, the Nazis were by no means idle. They answered blockade with counter-blockade, and carried on a "peace offensive" among the neutrals, intended to leave the British out on a limb as an aggressor. Britain on her part continued to wage the blockade with a relentlessness tempered only by the need of keeping the neutrals out of German arms.

What, then, made for the sudden change in Nazi tactics? I believe it was the threat of the British blockade (and the relative lack of success of Nazi Germany's counter-blockade) and the result of the war in Finland.

Britain's blockade had already intensified many shortages in Germany: oil, fats, steel alloys, phosphates. At one time there was a possibility that the blockade might be flung across the Scandinavian peninsula in stopping Swedish ore from going down the Baltic to Germany. This would have been a correlative result of Allied intervention in Finland. Accordingly the Germans, to whom Swedish iron was all-important, prepared for action. They themselves invaded Scandinavia—without asking the permission of the Scandinavians upon which the British had waited in vain. The fear about Swedish iron must have been very great because the capture of the Scandinavian coastline meant that that coastline would be exposed to the full rigors of the British blockade. In other words, the iron could be insured only at the cost of other things that had doubtless been trickling to Germany through neutral countries.

Now the ease with which Germany's Scandinavian operation was accomplished, it is true, must have encouraged the more radical wing among the Nazi higher-ups. But what decided Hitler to launch war on the west must have been, as Dr. Stolper says, the failure of Soviet Russia to make deliveries. And for this failure the Soviet war on Finland was mainly responsible. The Soviet Union is almost terra incognita, but the toll that Finland took of available Russian resources was obvious enough.

* * *

Moreover, Soviet Russia gave every indication after her war that, instead of supplying the Germans, she intended to nurse her wounds and her resources, and extend her own safety belt in the Balkans and the Baltic. It was the realization that for years the Nazis couldn't depend upon the Soviet Union—even as reorganized under their own efforts—that finally spurred them into launching the Blitzkrieg on May 10.

What is said by Dr. Stolper under this head is borne out in the testimony of two of America's foremost correspondents in Europe. I refer to M. W. Fodor, of the Chicago Daily News, and Harold Callender, of the New York Times. With both of these correspondents, who have been covering Europe for years back, and have only recently returned from Europe, I have talked within the past week, and they both are of the view given by Dr. Stolper and of the extension of that view which I have given above.

Fodor says the Blitzkrieg must have been launched as a race with the oil supply. The Blitzkrieg won, and in the new territories the Nazis remedied some of their shortages, notably in iron ore, but they didn't solve their oil problem. Also, they piled up other economic problems by enabling the British to subject the entire continent to the full blast of a blockade. As a result, Dr. Stolper says, "the year 1940 may see the greatest famine in modern European history."

"Where shall we go to celebrate?"

On the countless occasions worth celebrating, enjoy dinner at one of the famous restaurants featured in The Christian Science Monitor. Some of these restaurants are so popular that it is wise to make reservations in advance.

Dine today where Food is Good

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	283,950
1940 volume to date	135,300,135
1939 volume to date	130,587,422

Many Stocks Decline in A Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The stock market generally leaned to the downside today without altogether losing its balance.

Bids for steels, motors and aircrafts were reduced in the forenoon when volume broadened. Dealing later slowed appreciably. Transfers for the full session were at the rate of approximately 300,000 shares. Near the final hour declines ranged from fractions to a point or so.

European dispatches indicating the Nazi invasion of England might be in its final stages of preparation tended to revive speculative nervousness, brokers said.

While business prospects were reasonably hopeful, these were ignored in most cases. In addition to the war consideration, many buyers held off pending clarification of the tax program and further light on the presidential campaign.

On the offside were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Sperry, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Loft, Great Northern and International Paper.

Up occasionally were Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, Goodyear and du Pont.

Stumbling in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share and United Gas.

Bond Trading Selective

Buyers concentrated on selected Latin-American and domestic rail bonds in a quiet market today.

A number of rails were up 1 to around 4 points near the final hour, including Michigan Central 4½s, Missouri-Illinois 5s, Alleghany convertible 5s of 1944 and Canadian Pacific 4½s.

South American loans got most of the play in the foreign list.

Favored were such issues as Buenos Aires 4¾s, Argentine 4½s, Peru 6s of '61 and Uruguay adjusted 3¾s of '79.

Bidding for loans of the southern nations coincided with vigorous efforts to foster a single economic front among the American republics. Noted in this direction was the arrival here of a Brazilian commission to seek financial and technical aid in establishing an iron and steel industry in Brazil.

Domestic liens marked up a notch included National Dairy 3¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Texas Corp. 3s, Warner Bros. 6s of '48 and Columbia Gas 5s of '61.

Lower were Chicago Railway 5s, Erie 5s of '75, American & Foreign Power 5s and N. Y. Central 5s.

U. S. governments fell back more than ¼ point in some instances.

Senators Seek Rise In Cotton Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cotton state Senators voted to urge the Agriculture Department to fix the 1940 cotton loan at not less han 65 per cent of parity, or about 10.25 cents per pound.

Members of the group said an increase in the loan, now 9 cents, base rate, was necessary because the export market was virtually lost. They said the loan rate probably would control the price which farmers would receive for the new crop.

Five Senators were appointed to see Secretary Wallace about the loan rate.

U. S. Borrowing Power Dwindles

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that on July 31 it had only $965,428,290 of its former $45,000,000,000 borrowing power still unobligated.

The tabulation, which did not include the additional $4,000,000,000 borrowing authority recently granted to finance defense expenditures, showed that the debt outstanding on June 30 was $43,770,544,600, but an additional portion of the borrowing power had been reserved to meet automatic increases in baby bond values, so that the portion of the debt limit obligated totaled $44,034,571,710.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The securities market wavered today after an early try at stability. British government bonds held a part of morning gains but at the finish were headed downward. Industrial leaders ended with mixed price changes with electrical equipment and department store shares most favored.

Domestic rails, especially junior stocks, weakened and cancelled initial advances. Kaffirs and other mining shares fluctuated within narrow limits. Japanese issues made a better showing in view of the apparent relaxing of tension between London and Tokyo.

Liverpool: Cotton futures moved up 4 to 6 points today. Only light buying orders were sufficient to boost prices, since selling was confined largely to small hedging.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 3 compared with Aug. 3, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $49,061,649.91 ($34,006,649.00); expenditures $31,145,850.73 ($41,439,197.61); net balance $2,598,092,161.22 ($2,486,614,270.60); working balance included $1,867,191,291.06 ($1,800,078,923.19); customs receipts for month $2,926,013.98 ($2,953,510.25); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $412,786,679.68 ($388,090,519.76); expenditures $921,841,616.50 ($910,530,921.81); gross debt $43,769,646,502.32 ($40,685,869,486.12); decrease under previous day $4,501,998.49; gold assets $20,538,158,165.11 ($16,255,909,586.73).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	+ ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	A'g 5
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Jul 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	41½	40⅞	40⅞	—1¼
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	A'g 1
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl ½e)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 5
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 5
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	151	151	151	—1
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jul 30
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 5
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	11	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	55	Allied Str pf (5)		64	64	64	Jul 30
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	13	33	33	33	— ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 25
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	A'g 1
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	40½	40½	—1⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	2	14	14	14	A'g 5
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	58	57½	58	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	2	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	
23¾	2⅛	Am Cable & R	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	55⅛	54¼	94¼	—1¾
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jul 26
33½	18	Am Car & Fdy	3	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	42	42	42	— ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	1	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	105	105	105	Jul 25
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	A'g 5
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 31
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 2
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 5
6⅜	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 5
24¼	9½	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	—1
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	4	4	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jul 19
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 2
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	21	22	+1
6⅝	1	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
45	30	Am Inv Ill(1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47½	57½	47½	Jul 24
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	13½	13	13½	A'g 5
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	*2	54¾	54	54	—1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 5
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	80⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	7	3⅜	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (3⅜k)	1	50	50	50	— ½
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	29	6¼	6	6⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	5	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
70	48¼	Am R M pf(4½)	3	67¼	66¼	66¼	Jul 31
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 5
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	3	36	36	36	— ¾
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	134¾	134½	134¾	A'g 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56	55½	55½	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (¾e)	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 5
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 1
93	73½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	A'g 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	17¼	16⅛	17	+1½
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	4	162⅜	162	162	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	75½	75¼	75¼	— ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	A'g 5
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	3	3½	3½	3½	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	16	9	9	9	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	
12	6	Am Woolen	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¾
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
45½	35	AmZinc ppf 3¾k	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (⅜e)	16	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	25	25	25	A'g 3
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	15¼	15	15¼	Jul 31
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9	8¾	8¾	A'g 1
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 2
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 5
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf 7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 31
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill pr pf	2	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	1	31	31	31	A'g 5
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8¾	8½	8¾	Jul 31
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	2	67	64¾	67	A'g 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 5
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	19	15½	15	15	— ⅝
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	49	49	49	+1
23½	9⅝	All Coast Line	6	12	11½	11½	— ½
22⅜	8⅛	All G&W Indies	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
22½	9¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12½	Jul 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¾	21½	21½	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	— ½
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	A'g 3
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	62¾	62½	62½	A'g 2
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	2	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	17	15	14½	14½	— ½
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 3
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4¾	4½	4¾	Jul 30
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8¼	8	8	— ¼
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf xw (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	A'g 5
97⅛	71¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix A (1¾e)	9	30⅝	29¾	29¾	—1
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 2
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	35	79½	78¼	78½	—1⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	— ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2c)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ¼
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 2
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
24½	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
25⅛	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	12	17	16½	16½	— ½
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	35	35	—1
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 5
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42½	42⅛	42½	A'g 1
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	42	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	72	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
110⅛	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114½	114⅝	+4⅛
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 5
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	9	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	9	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5	5	5	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	26¾	26¾	—1¾
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	A'g 3
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	18	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	A'g 2
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 5
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 3
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	12	12	12	Jul 30
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	5	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ¼
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(3⅛e)	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	7	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 3
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	1	28	28	28	—1¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	50	50	50	— ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46¼	45¾	46¼	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	13	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 5
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
57⅜	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jun 28
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	5	5	5	A'g 1
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 28
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	1	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
3⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jul 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1¾
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	4	38¾	38½	38½	
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 2
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 5
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 5
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	Jul 30
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	+ ½
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 30
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	18	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
11⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 2
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	3	7½	7	7½	Jul 31
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 5
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 31
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅛	3	3	Jul 31
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	13½	13	13	Jul 31
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 2
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	A'g 3
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	6	¾	¾	¾	
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jul 30
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	6	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	116½	116	116½	Jul 30
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 5
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Cont Motors	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	1	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	22	22	22	A'g 1
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	2	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	49⅞	49⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	174	174	174	A'g 1
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	5	5	5	A'g 1
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	8	⅝	½	½	A'g 5
24¼	13	Crane Co	4	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	A'g 1
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	Jul 24
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 31
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	11	15¼	14¾	15⅛	— ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	5	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	6	93	91	92½	—1¾
87⅜	39¼	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4	4	4	
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	2	11⅜	10¾	10¾	Jul 31
29⅞	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	22	22	22	—1
4½	2	Curtis Publish	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
51	31	Curtis Ppf(2¾k)	2	40	40	40	— ½
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-Wright	12	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtis W A (1e)	2	23½	23⅜	23½	— ¼
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)	1	18	18	18	— ¼
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 5
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 5
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 31
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jul 31
19⅞	11⅞	Deisel W-G(¾e)	2	15¼	15	15	
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
5⅞	2½	Del Lack&West	1	3½	3½	3½	
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 11
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (5e)	1	118	118	118	
36⅜	25⅝	Diamond M(1½)	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	37	37	37	A'g 5
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 2
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jul 25
14⅜	9¼	Dix-Vortex(¼e)	2	11	10¾	11	Jul 25
24⅜	14	Doehler D (1½e)	1	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅜
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines (2)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
94⅞	65⅛	Douglas Air (3g)	5	70	69½	69¾	— ¾
171	137	Dow Ch em (3)	2	145½	144½	144½	+ ½
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (1e)	2	21¼	21⅛	21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gen. Motors Votes to Pay A $1 Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. voted a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable September 12 to stock of record August 15.

The previous common stock payment was $1 in June. In March 75 cents was paid. In 1939, three payments of 75 cents each were made, with a $1.25 year-end payment. The payment will total over $43,000,000.

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of the board, announced the election of O. E. Hunt, Vice-President, to be a member of the corporation's policy committee.

Harlow H. Curtice, also a Vice-President and General Manager of the Buick Motor Division, was elected a director of the company to succeed Seward Prosser, recently resigned.

C. L. McCuen, General Manager of the Olds Motor Works Division, was elected a Vice-President and transferred to the central office in charge of engineering activities.

Succeeding Mr. McCuen as Olds General Manager will be S. E. Skinner, general manager of the Ternstedt Manufacturing Division, who, in turn, will be succeeded by J. W. Jackson, Works Manager of Ternstedt.

F. C. Kroeger, General Manager of the Delco-Remy Division, was made General Manager of the Allison Division, being succeeded by O. V. Badgley, Factory Manager of Delco-Remy.

Export-Import Bank Needs $500,000,000 Loan, Hull Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Hull told the House Banking Committee that a $500,000,000 loan authority for the Export-Import Bank was "essential" to United States cooperation in the "economic defense" of the western hemisphere.

A telegram from the Secretary of State was read to the committee when it opened hearings on an administration bill to grant the half billion dollar increase in the bank's lending powers. Loans could be made to develop orderly Pan-American marketing and to stabilize and enlarge hemisphere economic resources.

"At Havana," Mr. Hull wired, "the American nations agreed that in view of the disruption of the channels of international commerce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas, the American nations must do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position to improve further mutually beneficial trade and other economic relations between and among themselves and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions.

"I consider the enactment of the proposed legislation, expanding the powers and operations of the Export-Import Bank, essential in order to put the United States in a position to co-operate fully with other American republics in meeting these urgent needs of the economic defense in the face of the possibilities of serious threats to the peace, security and welfare of this hemisphere resulting from sinister developments elsewhere in the world."

The legislation already has been approved by the Senate Banking Committtee.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	109.8	109.8	109.8
1 4s 54-44	113.19	113.19	113.19
1 4s 54-44 reg	113.16	113.16	113.16
4 2½s 45	108.4	108.4	108.4
1 2½s 57-54	108.32	108.32	108.32
4 2½s 45	108.4	108.4	108.4
1 4¼s 52-47	119.25	119.25	119.25
4 4¼s 52-47 reg	119.23	119.23	119.23
2 2s 47	104.29	104.29	104.29
2 2½s 52-50	105.19	105.19	105.19
6 3s 55-51	110.13	110.13	110.13
7 2¼s 56-54	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 2¾s 60-55	107.29	107.29	107.29
10 2¾s 63-58	106.16	106.16	106.16
2 2¾s 65-60	106.17	106.17	106.17

New York City Bond

168 3s 80	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
21 Aleghany cv 5s 44	87	85	87
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73⅜	73	73⅜
43 Alleghany 5s 50 st	46	45¼	46
1 Alleg & West 4s 98	64	64	64
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108	108½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	48	47¼	47¼
11 Am T&T 5½s 43	106¼	106	106
6 Am T&T 3¾s 61	108⅝	108½	108½
13 Arm Del 4s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
20 Arm Del 4s '55	102	101¾	101⅞
6 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	97	97	97
3 Atl & Ch AL 5s '44	97	96⅞	97
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	47	47	47
6 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70	70	70
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103⅛	102¾	102¾
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	86¾	86½	86½
9 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	103	103
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94	93¾	94
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	81	81	81
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	28¼	28¼	28¼
25 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47¼	47	47¼
30 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	12⅞	13
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	41½	41	41
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39¾	39½	39½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	50½	50½	50½
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	44¾	44½	44½
5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	106	105¾	106
2 Interb RTr 6s '32	33	33	33
10 Interb RTr rfg 3s '66	80½	80½	80½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	83	83	83
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	60	60	60
3 Int Paper 6s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Int Paper 5s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	28¾	28	28
1 Int T&T 5s '55	30¼	30¼	30¼
27 Jones&LauSt 4¼s '61	98	97⅞	98
4 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5 KCSouth 3s '50	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 Kresge Found 3s 30	102½	102½	102½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	49¼	49	49¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60	49½	49	49
3 Lac Gas 5s 42	85	85	85
10 L E & West 3s 47	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	53¾	53¼	53¼
1 Leh Val Coal 1st 5s 74 st	28	28	28
30 Leh Val HTerm5s54	41½	40½	41½
7 LehValNY 4½s40asd	41	41	41
14 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19⅝	19	19½
* 6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	17¾	17¾
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	18	17¾	17¾
32 Leh Val 4s2003 asd reg	14	14	14
5 Leh Val T 5s 41 asd	47½	47½	47½
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	123¾	123¾	123¾
6 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	96	95¾	96
5 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125¼	125¼	125¼
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	125.35	26.77	22.64
Net change	—1.09	—.11	—.08
Previous close	126.44	26.88	23.72
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.43
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Lou & N 5s 2003	102	102	102
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¾	83	83¾
3 Louis & N 3¾s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Lou&N So Jt M 4s52	80	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	73	73	73
3 McCroryStrs3¼s '55	103	103	103
2 McKess&Rob5½s'50	95½	95½	95½
6 Mich Cen 4½s '79	65	65	65
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103⅜	103½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	41¾	41¾	41¾
32 Mo-Ill 5s '50	82⅜	80½	82⅜
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15	14⅞	14⅞
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24	24	24
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	15½	15½	15½
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	13¼	13¼	13¼
17 Mob&O Montg 5s '47ct	25⅛	25	25
2 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
13 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	34⅛	34	34
7 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	65	65	65
8 Nat Dairy 3s-'51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	105	104½	105
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57⅜	57½
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	51¾	51¾
11 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58½	58½
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¼	56	56¼
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 NYChe&StL 4½s '73	81¾	81½	81¾
20 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55¾	55½	55½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13	12¾	12¾
11 NY Steam 2¾s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	50	50	50
9 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	70¾	70	70
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11½	11½	11½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Key West Elec Co—				
7% pf A	$1.75	Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Pantex Press Machine Inc—$6 pf	$1.50	Aug.	1	July 24
West P S A pf	37½c	Sep.	3	Aug. 12

Initial

Ohio Grainless T	50c	Sep.	3	Aug. 15

Irregular

Exolon Co	25c	Aug.	15	Aug. 5
U S El L&P Shrs	3c	Aug.	15	July 31
Winters & Cromp	15c	Aug.	15	July 31

Regular

Amer Factors Ltd	10c	Aug.	10	July 31
Do	10c	Sep.	10	Aug. 31
Bankers Nat Inv A & B	6¼c	Sep.	3	Aug. 9
Do A & B	6¼c	Sep.	3	Aug. 9
Belden Mfg	25c	Sep.	2	Aug. 17
Bigelow-Sanf'd C	$1	Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Canad. Malartic Gold Mines Ltd	2c	Sep.	26	Sep. 5
Caterpillar Trac	50c	Aug.	31	Aug. 15
Cent'l Shrs	11 2-3%		Aug.	31 July 31
Colum Brew Co	20c	Sep.	1	Aug. 15
Crown C&S pf	56¼c	Sep.	16	Aug. 30
Dayton P&L pf	$1.12½	Sep.	2	Aug. 20
El Paso El pf A	$1.75	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Do pf B	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Esmond Mills—7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug.	1	July 26
Firest T&R pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 15
First Nat Bank (Stockton, Calif)	$2.50	Q July	10	June 29
Do	$2.50	Q Oct.	10	Sept. 30
Freuhauf Trailer	35c	Aug.	31	Aug. 20
Do	$1.25	Q Aug.	31	Aug. 20
Genesee Bwg A & B	6¼c	Aug.	1	July 20
Gossard (HW) Co.	25c	Sept.	3	Aug. 15
Halinor Mines	15c	Sept.	4	Aug. 15
Mead Corp, pf A	$1.50	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 15
Do pf "B"	$1.37½	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 15
Metal and Termit Corp.	$2	Sept.	10	Sept. 2
Moore Drop Fg A	$1.50	Q Aug.	1	July 22
Muskogee Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	3	Aug. 7
Natl Container Corp.	25c	Sep.	14	Aug. 20
Nebraska Pow Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 2
Do 7%	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 5
Ohio Power pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 6
Radio Corp Am, 1st pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 6
Do B pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 6
Risdon Mfg	50c	Aug.	15	Aug. 5
Royalty Income Shares, A	.0031..	Aug.	25	July 31
So. Calif Water, pf	37½c	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 15
So Pine Line	25c	Sep.	3	Aug. 15
Tr Si Oilshares 12 2-5c	Sep.	3	Aug. 15	
Tr NY Bk Shrs 2 3-5c	Aug.	10		
U S Natl Bank (Portland, Ore)	35c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do	35c	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 24
Virginia Elec and Pow Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	20	Aug. 30
Walgreen Co	40c	Q Sep.	20	Aug. 20
Do Co. pf	$1.12½	Q Sep.	14	Aug. 15
Western Util pf	15c	Q Aug.	15	Aug. 10
Wheeling Elec Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Sep.	3	Aug. 6

Issue Sold to Insurance Firms

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—The American Rolling Mill Co. announced it had contracted to sell to two insurance companies $7,500,000 principal amount of 10-year 3 per cent debentures, of which $5,000,000 were issued August 1. The money will be used to reduce $2,000,000 principal amount of 4 per cent first mortgage notes of the company, payment of $1,500,000 of bank loans and for additional capital.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60⅛	59⅞	60
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	53	53	53
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53½	53½	53½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	67¾	67¾	67¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	109	109	109
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70	70	70
1 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86	85½	86
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114	114	114
23 Pen RR 3½s '52	84⅜	84¼	84¼
6 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 ct	70½	70	70
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	66½	66½	66½
2 Philps Dodge 3½s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	14	14	14
1 PCC&SL 4½s 40A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 PCC&SL 4½s 63 I	116	116	116
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	54	54	54
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54	54	54
19 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	70	69½	69½
2 Readg 4½s 97A	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Readg 4½s97B	69½	69½	69½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	51⅝	51½	51½
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	97½	97½	97½
16 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98⅝	97½	98⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98	98½
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
4 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	19	19	19
3 SLF Pub Sw 5s 59	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57⅜	57½
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	51¾	51¾
11 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58½	58½
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¼	56	56¼
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 NYChe&StL 4½s '73	81¾	81½	81¾
20 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55¾	55½	55½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13	12¾	12¾
11 NY Steam 2¾s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	50	50	50
9 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	70¾	70	70
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11½	11½	11½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	109	109	109
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	95½	95½	95½
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	70	70	70
1 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86	85½	86
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89¼	89¾
3 Penn RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅜	97¼	97¼
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	114	114	114
23 Pen RR 3½s '52	84⅜	84¼	84¼
6 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40 ct	70½	70	70
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	66½	66½	66½
2 Philps Dodge 3½s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	14	14	14
1 PCC&SL 4½s 40A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 PCC&SL 4½s 63 I	116	116	116
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	54	54	54
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54	54	54
19 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	70	69½	69½
2 Readg 4½s 97A	69¾	69½	69¾
1 Readg 4½s97B	69½	69½	69½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	51⅝	51½	51½
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	97½	97½	97½
16 Republic Steel 4½s 61	98⅝	97½	98⅜
4 Republic Steel 4½s 56	98½	98	98½
1 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
4 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	19	19	19
3 SLF Pub Sw 5s 59	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57⅜	57½
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¼	51¾	51¾
11 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58½	58½
12 NYC cv 3¼s '52	56¼	56	56¼
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	79⅞	79⅞
1 NYChe&StL 4½s '73	81¾	81½	81¾
20 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55¾	55½	55½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13	12¾	12¾
11 NY Steam 2¾s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 NY S&W Term 5s '43	50	50	50
9 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	70¾	70	70
5 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11½	11½	11½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	11	11	11
4 Antioquia 7s 45B	11	11	11
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	56¼	56¼	56¼
11 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	56	56	56
17 Argentine 4½s 48	75½	75½	75½
1 Australia 5s 55	49	49	49
4 Australia 5s 57	48	47¼	47¼
4 Australia 4½s 55	41	41	41
1 Berl City El 6s 55	14	14	14
1 Brazil 8s 41	14	14	14
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11½	11½	11½
10 Budapest 6s 62	8	8	8
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	45½	45¼	45½
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	46½	46½	46½
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	50	50	50½
7 Canada 5s 52	90⅞	90½	90⅞
5 Canada 4s 60	80½	80½	80½
5 Canada 4½s 61	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Canada 3s 67	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Colom Mt 6½s 47	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	23½	23½	23½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	71	71	71
2 Cuba 5½s 45	73	73	73
42 Cuba 4½s 77	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
13 Denmark 6s '42	36¼	36¼	36¼
7 Denmark 5½s '55	33½	33½	33½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	29½	29½	29½
1 French 7½s '41	50½	50½	50½
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	16½	16½	16½
4 Ger Gov 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
1 Italy 7s 1951	47	47	47
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	37¾	37¾	37¾
5 Norway 4½ '65	40	39	39
4 Panama 5s'63Ast asd	57½	57½	57½
3 Pernambuco 7s '47	6½	6½	6½
1 Peru 7s '59	7	7	7
1 Peru 2nd 4s 1961	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Porto Alegr 8s '61	9¼	9¼	9¼
10 Prussia 6½s'51	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¼	7⅞	8¼
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6¾	6¼	6¼
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9¾	9¼	9⅝
1 Rome 6½s '52	33¾	32¾	32¾
8 Sao Paulo Ctv6½s'57	8	8	8
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	12	12	12
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	11½	11½	11½
10 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	10½	10½	10½
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Ufigawa El P 7s 45	99	99	99
11 Urug al 3¾s4s4¼s79	39	38½	39

Total today, 2,113,000; previous day, 2,985,500; week ago, 5,837,000; year ago, 4,444,150; two years ago, 5,414,800; Jan. 1 to date, 957,481,500; year ago, 988,114,925; two years ago, 1,085,989,405.

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45A	11	11	11
4 Antioquia 7s 45B	11	11	11
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	56¼	56¼	56¼
11 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	56	56	56
17 Argentine 4½s 48	75½	75½	75½
1 Australia 5s 55	49	49	49
4 Australia 5s 57	48	47¼	47¼
4 Australia 4½s 55	41	41	41
1 Berl City El 6s 55	14	14	14
1 Brazil 8s 41	14	14	14
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11½	11½	11½
10 Budapest 6s 62	8	8	8
2 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	45½	45¼	45½
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr 76	46½	46½	46½
2 Buen A 4¾s 75	50	50	50½
7 Canada 5s 52	90⅞	90½	90⅞
5 Canada 4s 60	80½	80½	80½
5 Canada 4½s 61	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Canada 3s 67	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 ChileMtBk6¾s61asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Colom Mt 6½s 47	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Copenhag 4½s 53	23½	23½	23½
1 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	71	71	71
2 Cuba 5½s 45	73	73	73
42 Cuba 4½s 77	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
13 Denmark 6s '42	36¼	36¼	36¼
7 Denmark 5½s '55	33½	33½	33½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	29½	29½	29½
1 French 7½s '41	50½	50½	50½
3 Ger Gov 5½s'65	16½	16½	16½
4 Ger Gov 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
1 Italy 7s 1951	47	47	47
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Auto Output Seen 100,000 Week by Oct. 1

DETROIT (AP)—The nation's automobile assembly plants will be back on a 100,000-units-a-week production schedule by October 1, if the expectations of leading trade observers materialize. More than that, consumer demand for 1941 models will continue at a level high enough to delay the final completion of dealer stocking until well after the end of the current calendar year.

The men who head the motorcar industry are not making these predictions because they long ago decided that there were too many out-of-sight factors controlling the activities of both the production and the mer

Prohibitionists Clear Up Babson's Willkie 'Boost'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The National Prohibition Party, whose Presidential candidate, Roger W. Babson, frankly does not expect to be elected, is nevertheless conducting a vigorous campaign. And it has lately popped into the news in a most unorthodox fashion.

Mr. Babson, it turns out, is probably more of an amateur in politics than the Republican nominee, Mr. Willkie. He is just as unpredictable, unconventional, and essentially unpolitical. He is sineere and says what he thinks, whenever he thinks of it. And the other day he happened to say something about Mr. Willkie. It sounded, some thought, mightily like a compliment. It was so interpreted, at least, and the news went abroad that the Prohibition Party Presidential candidate had in effect endorsed the Republican nominee.

But such isn't the case, Mr. Babson and the party leaders hasten to declare. Mr. Babson holds that all he meant to convey in an informal and, as a matter of fact, supposedly off-the-record conversation was that, if elected, Mr. Willkie doubtless would correct some of the things which Mr. Roosevelt has done, and which—Mr. Babson frankly admits—need correcting.

Was Republican

Mr. Babson, until not so very many months before the Prohibition Party nominated him here this spring, was a Republican. He is still anti-New Deal. But that doesn't mean, he says, that he is pro-Republican, or pro-Willkie.

"We of the new" (and Mr. Babson always emphasizes that new) "Prohibition Party," he says, "do not think that either of the present major parties can pull the country out of the present mess. We want a third party that stands for what is right, rather than for what is expedient."

Edward A. Blake, National Chairman of the party, says he thinks it was the Republican campaign headquarters that broadcast the story to the effect that Mr. Babson was supporting Mr. Willkie. And while Mr. Babson himself does not share Mr. Blake's agitation over the possible bad effect of this misrepresentation, the party leaders have moved to make sure that the nominee in the future leaves no doubt as to his stand, and his attitude toward Mr. Willkie.

The National Prohibition Party thus injects itself into the political news, pulling out, many believe, more worthwhile publicity than anything else that's been scheduled as an intentional part of its campaign.

Meanwhile there has developed a further clarification of the party's stand on the very issue on which it was founded, prohibition. It has been the accepted policy of the party in the past to advocate national prohibition and it has been frequently stated, and widely understood, that by this was meant another Eighteenth Amendment, or some such law.

Extended Platform

Mr. Babson has, though, from the time he became actively interested in the party, without backing down an inch in the fight against the liquor trade, put less stress on prohibition by law. He has stretched out the party's platform to cover all elements of the social and economic order, the while underlining the need, as he says, of doing away with stimulants "whether in a bottle, a pay envelope or a government check."

But on the specific question of elimination of the liquor traffic, he has now come to the point that to do that it will not be necessary to enact another amendment to the Constitution.

Willkie Finds Zest in Iowa

Continued from Page 1

cause in the world today. It is not a question of whether we shall win, we must win to preserve our democracy. I send you forth to carry this message to the people."

Mr. Willkie publicly and explicitly committed himself against ever seeking a third presidential term.

Wants Facts First Hand

As in his agricultural conferences with farm governors, farm experts and practicing farmers, Mr. Willkie gave an assurance that in dealing with all national problems he intended to seek solutions by the co-operative method and after saturating himself in the theory and the literature about any problem, to sit down with the "practical people who do the job" in working out the right answers.

Halting with upraised arm shouts of criticism and boos which greeted the name of his Vice-Presidential opponent as he spoke briefly to about 5,000 people from the east steps of the Iowa State House, the Republican nominee declared that he wanted to "conduct this campaign upon the basis of the very fundaemntal issues that are involved and not upon the questions of personalities."

He described Secretary Wallace as "a very eminent public servant, a fine gentleman and a scholar" with whom he "would undoubtedly find himself in disagreement" when Mr. Wallace began to defend the general policies of the New Deal.

He warned: "and you will find throughout the campaign I shall make no ill remark about either of the gentlemen on the other ticket unless they first make an ill remark about me."

At the Fountain Head

From Republican governors, state secretaries of agriculture, farm organization leaders and farmers Mr. Willkie obtained frank, informative, helpful and conflicting recommendations to help him in preparing the agricultural section of his acceptance speech. The chief criticism of existing farm policy was "arbitrary and unintelligent decisions imposed from Washington." The central objective was to insure the farmer a more adequate share of the national income.

Mr. Willkie replied instantly to the statement by Edward J. Flynn, newly appointed Chairman of the Democratic National Committee that he ran for ward Committeeman in New York on the same ticket as James A. Farley in 1935 showed that he was willing to use "machine politics" when it was on his side.

"Mr. Farley is a fine fellow, a person whom I have greatly admired," Mr. Willkie said. "There is a great deal of difference between Mr. Farley and Mr. Flynn. Mr. Flynn is a friend of Boss Hague who sought to cut off civil liberties in New Jersey. He is a friend of Boss Kelly. He is a friend of the machine politicians. His selection indicates the kind of campaign the Democrats intend to wage."

Declaring that his is "not a campaign but a crusade," Mr. Willkie appealed to his Des Moines out-door audience to "approach the election with all the fervor of a crusade."

To Build a Great Defense

"It devolves upon you and me," he said, "to restore sanity to government and to make it possible to build a great national defense and to build it with democratic processes fully functioning.

"In the developments in the United States in the last few years our industrial plants have had a tendency to grow in size and become concentrated in certain sections of the country.

"One of the real problems of America, and it bears particularly on the coming defense program, is to bring about decentralization of industry so that there may be brought back into these small towns of America industrial plants to the end that medium sized businesses may be encouraged to survive, thrive and prosper.

"For instance, in the defense program and in the industrial development that must come in connection with that, those who lead the affairs of government must see that many of the plants that will be built will be located in towns like the towns scattered all over the State of Iowa.

"Let me tell you the only type of individual that can bring that about is the one who understands productivity and the processes of American industry and has the confidence of American industry. Such a man, working in co-operation with industrial America, will bring back to the States like Iowa their just proportion of American industrialization.

"To you people who are so generous to me, I want to say that I am enjoying myself. God bless you and keep you. Your America we must preserve. If you elect me President of the United States you will have someone who understands your daily problems. I have lived them and I glory in the fact that I came up the hard way."

Willkie on Air 17th

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Republican National Committee announced last night that the acceptance speech of Wendell L. Willkie at Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17 would be broadcast by the Red and Blue Networks of National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System. The speech will begin at 4 p. m., eastern standard time.

Clothing Union Heads Support Third Term

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, voted yesterday to urge its 260,000 members to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Terming itself a "national committee" for this effort, the Board announced it had arranged organization conferences in 32 States.

The board said a third-term for President Roosevelt would be "the greatest safeguard for the perpetuation of democratic processes."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MAKE MONEY. $8.50 profit first order 15 boxes exclusive copyrighted Christmas Cards. 9 other boxes. Free Portfolios 50 for $1 Personals. Stationery. Request approval sample. Terry Studios, 94 Westfield, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with sensational lowest-priced Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card $1.00 Assortment. Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. P-24, New York.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Janes Art Studios, 440 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

PHOTO FINISHING

FINER FINISHING specials 25c. 6-8 exposure rolls developed, your choice—16 prints or 8 prints with 2 professional enlargements or 8 prints and one colored enlargement. Genuine nationally known Moentone superior quality. Moen Photo Service, 441 Moen Bldg., La Crosse, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

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'38 FORD TOURING TUDOR.....$385
'36 FORD FORDOR.....$245
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$725. A reasonable trade considered; terms as desired. Cadillac 1937, model 65, 5-passenger sedan; 132 wheel base; color, black; condition A-1; 6-wheel equipped; mileage reasonable. For app. call Pres. 7823 or Center Newton 0868. (Mass.)

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

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Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave., Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Furnished 8-room house, 4 baths, ample servants' quarters, on large plot in exclusive Juniper Point, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, at reasonable price. Write Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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VACATION at Hubbard House, Village Green, Cohasset, Mass.; private beach, tennis, riding; transients, permanents; rates moderate. Cohasset 0714.

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ROOMS TO LET

KEW GARDENS—Room with view in charming apt.; suitable business man, woman; subway. Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Double studio; running water; $7. Single $4.50 up; cool; bright. Phone Ac 2-7675.

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N. Y. C.—Woman wishes cheerful living accommodations, privacy; accessible Eighth Church. Write Box B-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

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European Local Classified

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OVER 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

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Extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to
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Their Store at Convenience
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Clean, Sweet, and White
It's Just Come from the
ST. MARGARET'S LAUNDRY, LTD.
32, A. Virginia Street, Tel. 4098
Ease Your Day the Laundry Way.

'LOOSE COVERS FROM
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will brighten up your easy chairs.

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NOTED FOR QUALITY
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New laid eggs from our own farm van delivery to all parts.
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Will call for your Washing or Dry Cleaning
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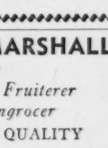
Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET



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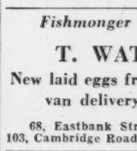
Loose Covers Made Up and Fitted
All Classes of Curtains Made Up and Fitted
FREE OF CHARGE
14 LITTLE WESTGATE



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Quotations for any quantity
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Oak Jacobean Table Canteen
PRICE £25
Containing 81 Pieces
Spoons, Forks and Cutlery

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Colliery Agent and Merchant
Stobcross Mineral Station, Glasgow C. 3
Established 1879. Tel. No. Central 2725
Ensure your comfort throughout the winter months by filling your cellars now. All qualities of coal at keenest prices. Quotations for any quantity.

Permanent Waving *Personal*
Setting Trimming *Attention*
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Daily Features Page

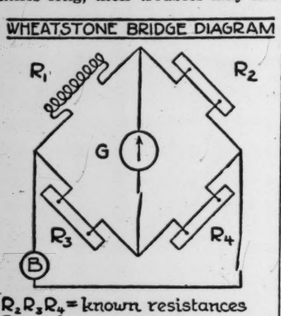
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Breaks in Ocean Cables Can Be Located?

The laying of an ocean cable is a difficult and expensive undertaking. Deep-sea cable costs in the neighborhood of $800 a mile, while coastal cables may cost as much as $5,000 a mile. And even after a company has successfully stretched a submarine telegraph cable over an underwater route between two and three thousand miles long, their troubles may not be permanently over and done with.

WHEATSTONE BRIDGE DIAGRAM



$R_2R_3R_4$ = known resistances
R_1 = unknown resistance
B = battery G = galvanometer

Suppose somewhere in the deep-sea blackness (and these things do happen) a shark bites into the cable, allowing entrance to salt sea water which ruins communications at that point. Or suppose a jagged edge of rock over which it is stretched causes the cable to break, or the cable is damaged by attacks of swordfish, or the cable is severed by a ship's anchor. In such events, how can the cable repair man go about finding the location of the fault or break without starting at one end and raising the whole cable so that its length may be inspected inch by inch?

The location of the cable break may be determined with a fair degree of accuracy by a device known as the Wheatstone bridge, an electrical device invented by Wheatstone, an English physicist. This device determines the electrical resistance or capacity of the cable core between the point where the test is made and the point where the cable is damaged or broken. Knowing the electrical characteristics of the cable, it is then possible to compute the distance in miles from the testing point to the trouble spot and the repair ship can go practically directly to where its services are needed.

The cable is then raised by a special grapnel which not only grabs the cable but cuts away one end when it is lifted. The end raised is tested electrically and any needed repairs made until the repair ship can signal the shore station through it clearly. The repaired end is then released, marked with a buoy, and the ship seeks the other end of the cable, which similarly is checked, repaired, and tested. New cable from the ship's hold is then spliced to it and the ship returns to the buoyed cable end, and, (after final tests in both directions) the cable is spliced once more so as to form a continuous whole from shore to shore and returned to its position on the ocean's bed.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and from rain.—Isa. 4:6.

Daily Anecdote

Equal to the Occasion

In introducing Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for the Presidency, to a great audience in Denver, the chairman of the meeting could not refrain from putting in a few complimentary remarks for his distinguished fellow-citizens who sat on the platform.

"I want you to know, Mr. Roosevelt, that we have with us on this platform men qualified to serve with you in the cabinet, men who would bring distinction to the United States Senate, men who would impart honor and prestige to the highest diplomatic posts."

Arising to speak, Mr. Roosevelt began, "Mr. Chairman, members of the cabinet, distinguished representatives of the nation in the Senate of the United States and plenipotentiaries extraordinary in foreign lands."

Nature Notes

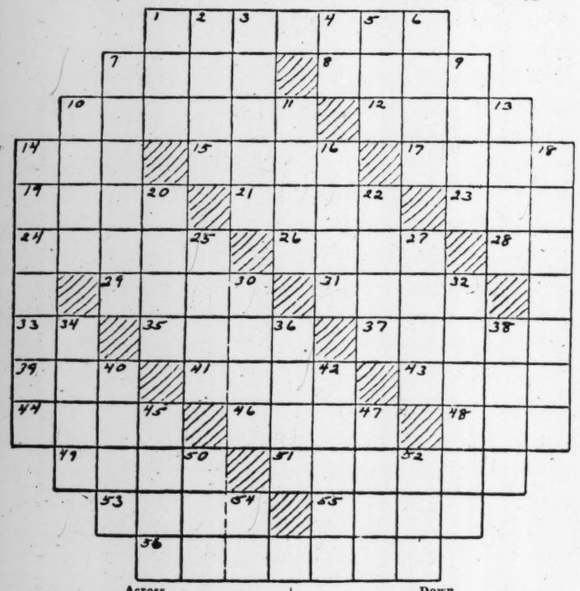
By John N. Meissner

WOLVERINE

The wolverine, largest member of the weasel family, weighs 25 pounds and is about the size of a cocker spaniel. Indians say they'd rather face a bear with cubs than a wolverine with her young. These restless animals never hibernate, even at temperatures of 40 degrees below zero.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

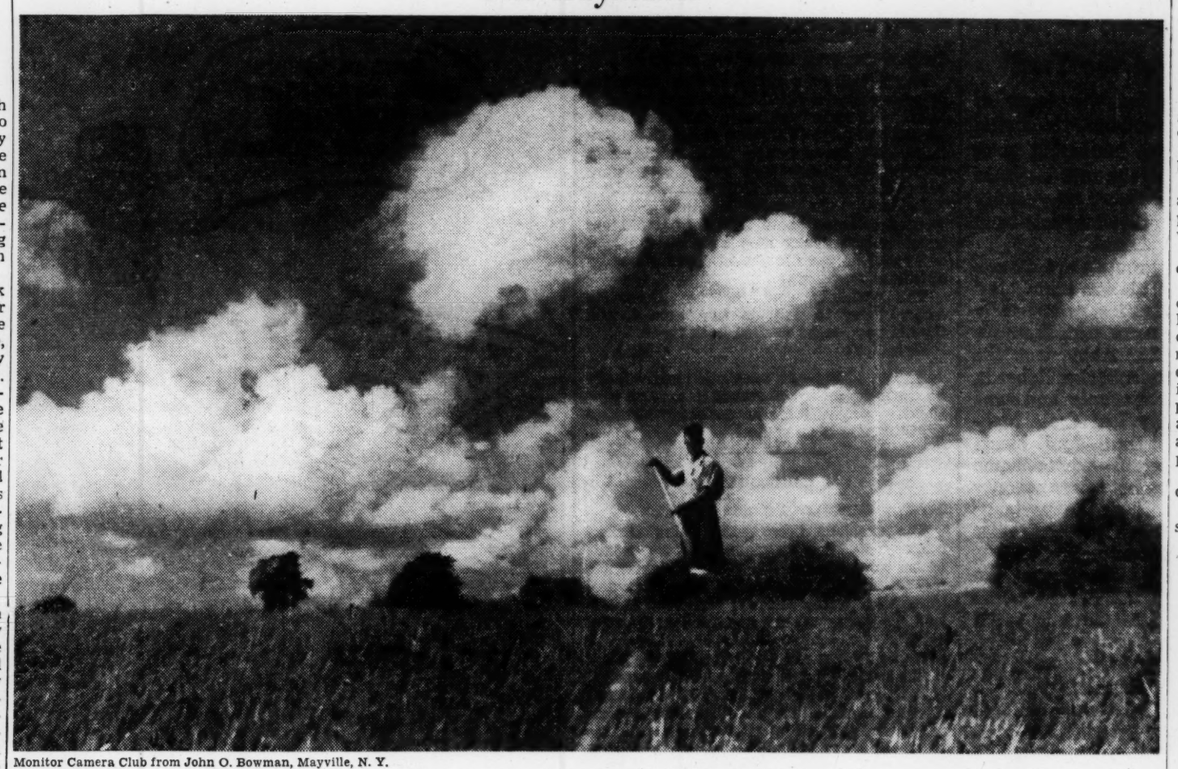
1—Who is heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
7—What animal is shod in the nursery rhyme?
8—Walls are said to have what?
10—What are the tubes of wood carried by contestants in relay races?
12—What is a rib in a fabric?
14—Scotch word for "mountain."
15—What do performers in Weber's "Oberon" do?
17—What would be used by one such as Hans Sachs of "Die Meistersinger"?
19—What is first name of a George Eliot hero, a young carpenter?
21—The scholar who once came at 10 o'clock now comes at what time?
23—Journey.
24—What is a riddle in which words are pictorially represented?
26—Worsted is made from what?
28—What prefix means "not"?
29—Who is Leonora's confidante in "Il Trovatore"?
31—Bow of a vessel is what?
33—What is a plural ending?
35—Anything extremely small is called what?
37—What is a commune of southern Spain?
39————— Animas is a city of Colorado.
41—What English poet was born in 1799?
43—What is a town of Georgia?
44—Who is heroine of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor"?
46—What London district is famous for its narrow streets and for its restaurants?
48—What is the snakelike fish?
49—Certain part of business center of Chicago is called what?
51—Who was, according to legend, favorite nephew of Charlemagne?
53—What do you call a set of three?
55———— Wife is a rock in Pacific Ocean.
56—What is first name of author of "Northwest Passage"?

Down

1—What is used in baseball and in cricket?
2—Who was Greek god of love?
3—Name of Petrograd was changed in honor of whom?
4—If you were in Perth, Scotland, in what direction would you travel to reach Aberdeen (abbr.)?
5—Jackdaw is what?
6—What is an inland sea of Asia?
7—What is a province of Ecuador?
9—Sliced cabbage served as a salad is what?
10—What is last name of 19 Across?
11—In "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," loftiest peaks are wrapt in what?
13—Whom did Jacob supplant in father's blessing?
14—Who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise in "Pickwick Papers"?
16—What nonsense creature was invented by Gelett Burgess?
18—What mountain peak of California is 14,386 feet high?
20—What island of Dutch E. Indies is off southeastern peninsula of Celebes?
22—Who is the "doll" of whom Ibsen wrote?
25—Who was Adam's third son?
27—What role is sung by mezzo-soprano in "Cavalleria Rusticana"?
30—In what places are wild animals kept for exhibition?
32—Wednesday is named for whom (poss.)?
34—Kish was father of what king?
36—Othello is what?
38———— City is a village of Michigan.
40—What do you call a native of Hawick?
42—What is a wild dog of India?
45—What is name of a cape of northern Australia?
47—What is a commune of Catalonia, Spain?
50—What was kittens' reward for finding their mittens?
52—What is a commune of Belgium?
54—Upon.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The Haymaker



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

Gathering clouds prompt this young farmer to get the last remnants of his crop under cover

Where Would You Find—

1. The country whose flag bears a white star within a white crescent on a red field?
2. The Pecos River?
3. A felucca?
4. Lake Washington Canal?
5. The East Siberia Sea?
6. The Everglade State?
7. The country of which Roberto M. Ortiz is President?
8. The White House of the Confederacy?
9. Ur?
10. A goober?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The June bride is now a seasoned cook. She can open the most complicated can.

Portland Oregonian: It seems only yesterday when the neighbors across the street returned the lawnmower, though they borrowed it last fall. As a matter of fact it was yesterday—and we had to go after it.

Camera Comments

Discussing the Lens

It has been said that a camera is only as good as its lens. This is true to a large extent. The finest camera lens, without doubt, is what is called the anastigmat—meaning "without astigmatism." Such a lens will produce a picture which is clear and sharp in detail, not only at the center, but also from edge to edge. One can enlarge pictures from the negatives without losing any of the details of the original. The importance of this will be stressed later on, when we consider making enlargements.

The anastigmat lens also is faster. And, by this, it is meant that it lets in a greater volume of light than the ordinary lens, because it is larger. The faster the lens, the greater the variety of the pictures one may take. Today, even the most inexpensive cameras are usually equipped with such lenses.

Daily Quotation

HE that is good at making excuses, is seldom good for anything else.—Benjamin Franklin.

Vocations

Raised Chair Seat

A man who once had a small guest at his table, and with no high chair in the house, made a number of extra chair seats by taking strong plyboard and cutting it to the size of the ordinary dining-room chair. Under each corner he screwed in four doorstops (the rubber-tipped kind); and this seat that raised the child to the right height could easily be placed in a closet when not in use by a small guest.

He made many easy and profitable sales.—B. L., Ames, Iowa.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Turkey.
2. It rises in Mora County, New Mexico, flows through Texas, and empties into the Rio Grande; 735 miles long.
3. A small fast vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars on the Mediterranean.
4. It connects Puget Sound and Lake Washington in Washington; opened 1916; 8 miles long.
5. The body of water northeast of Siberia.
6. Florida.
7. Argentina; since 1938.
8. Richmond, Virginia; Jefferson Davis was its only official occupant.
9. A city of Chaldea on the Euphrates River; the home of Abraham.
10. The southern United States, because it is another name for a peanut.

In Lighter Vein

The Periphery

The quiet man in the crowd had grown tired of the boastful talk of the others. So, when there was a lull in the conversation, he began:

"This morning I went over to see a new machine we've got at our place, and it's astonishing how it works."

"And how does it work?" asked one.

"Well," was the reply, "by means of a pedal attachment a fulcrum lever converts a vertical reciprocal motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge disc that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc, and work is done on the periphery, and the hardest steel by mere impact may be reduced to any shape."

"What is this wonderful machine?" chorused the crowd.

"A grindstone."—Rays of Sunshine.

Faithful Work

"Every mason in the quarry,
Every builder on the shore,
Every chopper in the palm grove,
Every raftsman at the oar—
Hewing wood and drawing water,
Splitting stones and clearing sod—
All the dusty ranks of labor,
In the regiments of God,
March together toward His triumph,
Do the tasks His hands prepare.
Honest toil is holy service;
Faithful work is praise and prayer."

—Henry van Dyke.

Little Chauncey

"Mater, could you spare an old battered quarter?"

How It Happened

Boss: "How did you happen to oversleep this morning?"

Worker: "There were eight of us in the house and the alarm was set for seven."

Comforting

A certain sportsman was playing over a golf course in Scotland, and playing very badly.

"Dear, dear!" he remarked at last, "there canna' be worse players than myself."

"Weel, weel, maybe there are worse players," commented the caddie consolingly, "but they dinna play."—Grit.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Taft, Calif.

Fred H——, of this town, was driving through the California desert one afternoon, when he suddenly felt impelled to turn back and pick up a hitchhiker. "Why," he said to himself, "the lad isn't much older than my boys."

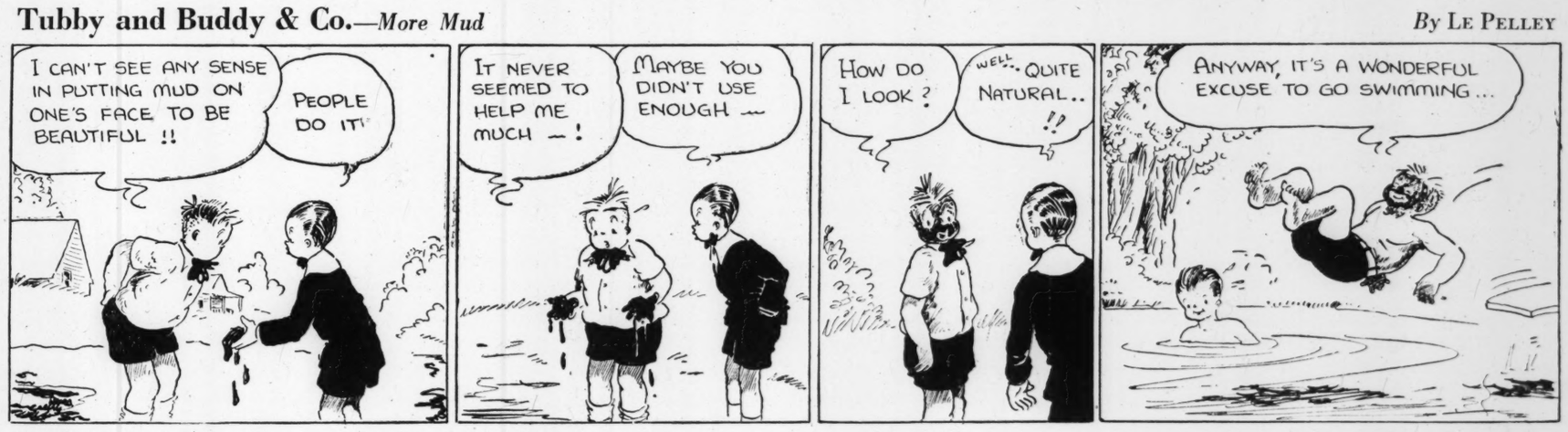
After climbing into the car the boy lost consciousness. When he regained his composure he told the following story: He had gone to Boulder Dam to find employment, but had been unable to get work; there he heard of an opening for his kind of work in Southern California, and was on his way to apply for it. He admitted his lack of food, for he had given his last bit of money to a mother and two small children who seemed to need it even more than he did.

Mr. H—— fed him, and put him on a Los Angeles bus with enough money to get him started.

A few months later a letter came to Mr. H—— with the money enclosed; then came other letters filled with gratitude and telling how he was progressing; and finally there came an invitation from this young man for Mr. H—— to spend his summer vacation in the cool mountains near Los Angeles where the lad had found permanent employment.

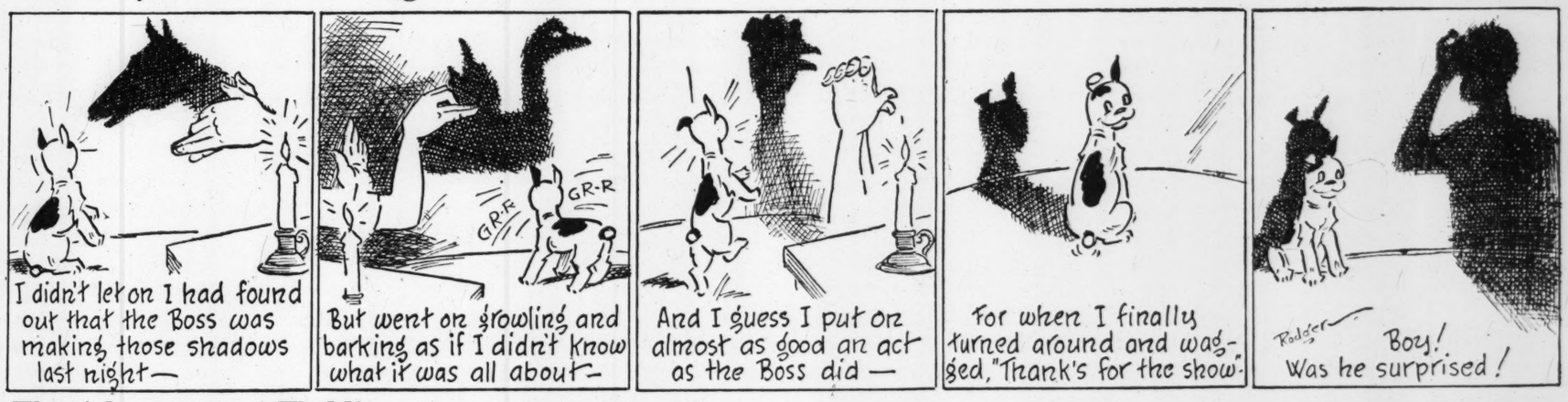
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More Mud*

By Le Pelley


I CAN'T SEE ANY SENSE IN PUTTING MUD ON ONE'S FACE TO BE BEAUTIFUL !!
PEOPLE DO IT!
IT NEVER SEEMED TO HELP ME MUCH —!
MAYBE YOU DIDN'T USE ENOUGH —
HOW DO I LOOK ?
WELL... QUITE NATURAL.. !?
ANYWAY, IT'S A WONDERFUL EXCUSE TO GO SWIMMING...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Shadows*

By Rodgers


I didn't let on I had found out that the Boss was making those shadows last night—
GR-R
GR-R
But went on growling and barking as if I didn't know what it was all about—
And I guess I put on almost as good an act as the Boss did —
For when I finally turned around and wagged, "Thank's for the show."
Rodger
Boy! Was he surprised!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Professor Is Off*

By The Hagers

BEEP-BEEP
BEEP-BEEP
THIS MORNING I DROVE UP AT EIGHT, AND TOOTED AT PROFESSOR'S GATE.
HE RAN OUTSIDE AND QUACKED, "ALAS! I HOPE I SHAN'T BE LATE TO CLASS."
"PROFESSOR! YOU'RE ALL TURNED AROUND; FOR MAMMOTH CANYON WE ARE BOUND."
"OH, YES! YOU'RE RIGHT," I HEARD HIM SHOUT. "I'LL GET MY BAG AND BE RIGHT OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

While Britain Stands

So long as Great Britain remains unconquered hope remains for a real peace which will release Europe—including the German people—from the prison of totalitarian terror.

While Britain stands France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Czechoslovakia are only temporarily slaves.

While Britain stands there is hope for a genuine "new order" under which some sort of self-governing federation will preserve the liberties of small nations.

While Britain stands there is a chance to stop the trend toward utter lawlessness and anarchy which today spreads the threat of robbery by violence round the world.

While Britain stands there is hope that the ideals of Christianity, liberty, justice, enlightenment, and tolerance will have free opportunity to develop.

While Britain stands paganism, despotism, injustice, imposed ignorance and calculated intolerance will not have official sanction by the dominant governmental power of Europe.

While Britain stands Japan, Russia and Italy recognize some restraints.

While Britain stands the Monroe Doctrine can hardly be seriously menaced.

While Britain stands totalitarian trade cannot coerce the markets of the globe.

While Britain stands the United States is not a democratic island in a world dominated by dictatorships.

While Britain stands the oceans are barriers to, rather than highways for, aggressors.

While Britain stands "fifth columnists" in America remain merely slinking plotters, lacking great military or economic support.

While Britain stands America can spend some time on building a two-ocean navy.

While Britain stands there is time to debate preparedness in the United States.

While Britain stands those who fail to read the lessons of history can say she is fighting only her own battle.

While Britain stands America can stay out of war.

While Britain stands it is even possible for Americans to debate whether aid short of war should be given her.

Britain is not asking for American soldiers. She does believe that her greatest present need, her best assurance of standing is an increased supply of destroyers. The United States has some destroyers which have been laid off as "over age." They might be of use if America were attacked next year. But there is good hope that if they were sold now to Britain there would be no possible attack next year. General Pershing has urged that fifty of them should be allowed to pass to Britain.

We believe that the importance of Britain continuing to stand is such that the risk involved should be taken. We believe it is the sort of risk military commanders have always taken. We believe it is the surest, quickest step in national defense for the United States.

The *National* Guard

Fortunately the bill to authorize the President of the United States to order the National Guard into service seems to be having smooth sailing, as compared to the draft bill, and is in prospect of being enacted quickly. One significance of the guard bill has been but little commented upon.

This is involved in the difference between two words which sound very much alike to the civilian ear. The President already has authority to "call" the National Guard into national service in case of emergency such as threatened invasion or insurrection. However, if the guard is only "called" into service the various units remain troops of the particular States in which they were organized as militia and subject, in theory at least, to the orders of the Governors of those States.

If, on the other hand, the guard is "ordered" into national service, as Congress now may authorize, it loses its State identity and State allegiance, becomes subject to the President as commander-in-chief, and is merged with the Regular Army. The National Guard now numbers approximately 250,000 men, including 16,000 officers. Their quiet and often hard work of attending drills and summer camps has given them an initiation into soldiery which is valuable to the Nation.

In order that these men may be further trained and welded into a single, great organization for a national rather than merely a state task, it is clearly desirable that they be drawn under the one command of the War Department.

"The Event of the Year"

Presidential politics, the issue of conscription vs. volunteers, the Battle of Britain, and even increasing taxes must take a seat in the rear down in the home county this week. The county fair transcends all other interests—and it is natural that it should.

The county fair grounds are a seedbed of democracy. This was proved last year when Dan Menifee, who hardly owns a stick to his name aside from his grand old mare, Miss Abby, won the 2:18 trot, even though Squire Robards, the richest man in the county, and some folks from the city had their high-priced trotters entered. And hasn't "Grandma" Feathergill—whose home was saved when the neighbors secretly got together and paid off the mortgage—won the blue ribbon for her jellies for ten years hand-running?

There is no class distinction at the county fair. "Big" farmers in white linen suits and "little" ones in faded denim overalls swap advice and experiences in the stock barns and while watching the show rings. They all sit down together at the church supper, where fried chicken and all the "fixin's," corn-on-the-cob, and watermelon fresh from the springhouse—all you can eat—are served for a mere half a dollar.

To thousands, the county fair is still, happily, the most important event in their lives, and this is a good thing. Around the county fair is built the community, and it takes thousands of such communities to make a great Nation.

Making Friends in Argentina

During the recent Havana Conference much was made in American press reports of the supposed exception of Argentina to the Hull plan for joint protection of orphaned colonies. As a matter of fact, the Argentine delegate signed the eventual "Act of Havana" along with the other Latin-American representatives, and the informal reservation requiring its approval by the Argentine Government was only one of several such understandings, including one for the necessary ratification by the United States Senate.

Nevertheless, the impression persists and is valid that Argentina is one of the outposts of good foreign relations so far as the United States is concerned with reference to possible trade and diplomatic inroads of totalitarian powers in the Western Hemisphere. If Argentina is to continue to be well disposed toward the United States, Argentinians must be convinced that North Americans are willing to make some concessions toward opening their markets to Argentine products.

It may be recalled that there is still pending before the United States Senate a sanitary convention signed with the Argentine Republic on May 24, 1935. This convention would terminate the inconsistent quarantine by which the United States prohibits imports of Argentine beef even from sections which the United States Department of Agriculture concedes are free from the disease on which the quarantine is based. It would continue the quarantine only as to infected areas.

The value of Argentine beef imported into the United States would probably not be large in any event. But the application of this arbitrary embargo, insisted upon by western cattle growers, is a continual thorn in the way of better relations with Argentina. If Senators are seriously concerned about Western Hemisphere solidarity in maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, they may profitably consider the possible diplomatic value of bringing the 1935 convention out of its pigeonhole and ratifying it.

Culture on the Playground

The series of children's concerts at the new Edward Hatch Memorial Shell on Boston's Charles River Esplanade, is attracting nation-wide attention in the news columns. The Boston Committee for Music Appreciation is continuing with recordings the good work already accomplished in musical education by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the last three years. The Esplanade has the advantage of being a playground where youngsters can romp whenever they tire of sitting still at the concerts.

Boston's method could be duplicated all across the United States. Other cities might well substitute culture for the risks of congested streets for their juvenile population. Through music the child glimpses a new world, and many a desire to make music of one's own doubtless has been awakened at such a concert.

Our Readers Say—

"Democracy and the Draft"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call your attention to a statement in your editorial titled "Democracy and the Draft," wherein you urge that the limit should be to age 45 instead of 31: "Furthermore, the broader age limit would help answer the charge that young men were being drafted to fight older men's wars."

Evidently the writer of this editorial wanted to bring about fairness but did not consider how many men between the ages of 40 and 45 were in the last war either by enlistment or draft.

This certainly would not be fairness to expect some to fight in two wars should they happen to be drafted both times.

New York — H. M.

[Editor's Note—An exemption might fairly be made for men who served in the last war, though many of these have already signified a willingness to go again.]

Efficient?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The specious propaganda being unconsciously repeated by many; that the totalitarian governments are "efficient," prompts me to quote the definition from the dictionary, in part as follows: "Efficient: causative, characterized by energetic and useful activity."

If broken promises and treaties, violation of the neutrality and rights of weaker neighbors, bribery, treachery, cunning, deceit and ruthless action to gain one's own way regardless of the freedom of others, constitutes the standard of our age as to efficiency or "useful activity"; then the term may be properly applied to the totalitarian governments—not otherwise. — M. R. B.

Great Neck, N. Y.

War Referendum Amendment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans who are advocating United States intervention in Europe, regardless of overwhelming public opposition, are on dangerous ground. They are selfishly or unknowingly standing for "rule by the minority."

As a typical American who believes in equality for all, I feel that it is a form of selfishness to want my representatives in Congress to do my will alone and not my neighbors'. Consequently, the proposed War Referendum Amendment (not applicable in the case of invasion) has my full approval as the ideal way for registering the "will of the majority." Its adoption would be the strongest safeguard to keep America out of foreign wars which are not approved by the common people.

In view of its supremely controversial nature and in the absence of a referendum, I feel that any intervention in Europe should be on a strictly personal basis.

CLIFFORD R. JOHNSON

Staten Island, N. Y.

A Student's Appreciation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have wanted to write my daily appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor. It is invaluable to me. Your series on American Folk Art furnished me with material for a seminar arts course. My professor was impressed by the wealth of information contained in the articles.

Indianapolis, Ind. — BETTY DRISCOLL

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Congressional Defense Needed

Have the Germans Colonizing Ability?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor the article "Hitler and History" in the Wide Horizon column had the following statement: "In reality the Nazis . . . are angered because . . . the Thirty Years War prevented Germany from becoming a nation-state strong enough to participate in colonial expansion at the start."

Some excerpts from a book published in 1905 are interesting in this connection. The book is by Herr C. G. Schillings, German zoologist and expert naturalist and photographer, and is the valuable record of seven years' exploration in East Africa.

The character of Herr Schillings is shown somewhat in his plea for the substitution of the camera for the gun in hunting, and in the following: "To travel with East African carriers and keep on friendly terms with the natives is, for a time, at any rate no very difficult achievement; and if I look back upon anything with satisfaction it is upon the fact that I, at any rate, have never knowingly been obliged to shed the blood of a black man."

In 1899 natives attacked a German fort in this region and were repulsed, and of this Herr Schillings says, "The subsequent punitive expedition; the carrying of war into the camp of the besiegers; the execution of nineteen chiefs on one day as a warning example, will sufficiently prove the gravity of the situation." A little further on he writes: "Be that as it may, in my opinion an execution of native princes, especially to such a number as nineteen, is a serious mistake, which unquestionably will one day bring its own punishment. I consider the policy of intimidation by means of the execution of native princes to be thoroughly false in principle. It is much more likely to sow seeds of a terrible hatred."

Early in the book Herr Schillings speaks of coming to a site where two Germans had been killed by natives in 1894, and asks: "How long will it be before numbers of other such calamities, here and everywhere in our colonies, bring it home to us that it is only possible to establish a civilized administration, in our sense of the term, over such regions, when we can support it by an adequate number of troops and police, maintained in every corner of it at a correspondingly enormous expense?"

Numbers of other illuminating excerpts could be made, which would seem to indicate that Germany had neither colonizing ability nor resources to maintain such colonies as she had only nine years prior to the 1914 section of the World War.

Sound and just colonization requires more than mere national ambition; stability, fair-mindedness, and patient persistence have got to be outstanding qualities of a colonizing race or people. — T. K.

Boston

"War Guests"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have recently heard that British children who have arrived in Canada for the duration of the war, are not called "refugees" by their Canadian hosts, but have been given the courtesy title of "war guests."

This thoughtful action will doubtless have a far-reaching effect on the mental adjustment of these children. It is much more pleasant to be called a "war guest" than a "refugee." These children will doubtless receive a warm and kindly welcome from their American hosts, but might we not use this more gracious form of speech to help ease the way for our little visitors, whose fathers and brothers are giving their lives to preserve democratic ideals? ENTENTE CORDIALE

Lynn, Mass.

Down the Middle of the Road

Can Mr. Willkie Win?

By Erwin D. Canham

Everywhere we went on a two-weeks' absence (for the usual midsummer purposes) we were asked: "What are Wendell Willkie's chances?" Dr. Gallup gave one answer over the week-end. His latest poll shows, or purports to show, that if the election had been held ten days ago, Mr. Willkie would have won, though by a somewhat narrow margin.

Careful political observers will not doubt Dr. Gallup in this instance. Obviously, in the days following the Democratic convention, there was an extensive reaction against President Roosevelt's handling of the Chicago convention, against the third-term nomination and the selection of Secretary Wallace, and there was a continuation of the earlier positive Willkie trend.

But this is August, and the campaign has not really begun. The most that can be said now is that Mr. Willkie starts off with a genuine advantage. Unless trends reverse themselves, he has a real and substantial chance for victory in November. At the moment, President Roosevelt is under a new handicap—and the Nation is suffering from the effects. For Mr. Roosevelt is playing Presidential politics, and the very effort to manipulate in this manner reduces his standing as Chief Executive, and as a consequence really militates against the kind of campaign he intended to conduct.

* * *

Here is the situation: As frankly announced, Mr. Roosevelt does not propose to "campaign" in the dust and heat of the struggle, but will run for re-election from the elevation of the White House. In 1936 this was a real advantage; Mr. Roosevelt could actually campaign without appearing to do so, which was very effective. But today, unfortunately for him and unfortunately for the Nation in a different way, he is not really carrying through these tactics. He is dodging issues, refraining from going to the country with the question of instant and much greater aid to Britain—which surely is the most urgent issue of the moment—because he fears it would be "bad politics."

In fact, Mr. Willkie can be criticized on the same score. He, too, for fear of irritating the isolationists, is not proclaiming what surely any American leader or aspirant ought to be shouting to the skies: that the utmost practical aid to Britain is an immediate need of American self-defense. All intelligent and honest Americans want to keep their nation secure and if possible at peace, and surely the proposition is undeniable that the way to do so is to help Britain from going under. The moments are increasingly critical. Yet neither Presidential candidate has anything to say on the subject.

Thus the heavy hand of Presidential politics has descended over the national welfare. Taking easy comfort in the statement that "President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie really agree on the essentials of foreign policy," citizens have been drifting along these crucial weeks, assuming that all will be well. Meantime the isolationists have been actively campaigning — though with mixed success and the somewhat compromising alliance of extreme leftists and of active Nazi sympathizers—and attention has been focused on the conscription bill rather than on the more vital matter of aid to Britain.

* * *

Soon, in his Elwood, Ind., acceptance address, Mr. Willkie will have the opportunity of outlining his whole viewpoint and doubtless will discuss foreign policies. If his remarks are indefinite on the most urgent issue—aid to Britain—then the campaign will probably drift along as at present. If he challenges the Administration to take steps—which it alone can now do—then the President may be blasted out of his present deliberate avoidance of the issue. Mr. Willkie might thereby disappoint a few extreme politicians who had hoped to make the Republicans the "peace" party and the New Dealers the "war" party, but the vast majority of the Nation would surely respond vigorously to some candid talk.

It is accurate to say that for lack of leadership, American opinion on the question of aid to Britain is today more laggard than it has been at any time since May 10, when total war began—in fact, has been steadily going backward. Yet this remains the best method of national defense—not ignoring the important need of rearmament, which, however, would take several years to complete, whereas the vital decisions of the war may be forced within as many weeks. Britain's firmness in defending itself has alone prevented this curious hiatus in American policy from being fatal.

If the Administration, through vote-getting coyness, has abdicated its real leadership toward the primary issue, then it is Mr. Willkie's opportunity to step in and force those still responsible to do their duty. In this opportunity lies the best answer to the question whether he can win in November. He can certainly win, but if he does it must be on a basis of courage and candor—always the qualities that little politicians try to stifle.

The Wide Horizon

Dukedom Off Miami

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

If you plan to visit the Bahamas, be sure to look for Jerry. He will drive you, to the tune of a merriment typical of Negro geniality, to the places secret in his heart where flourish the wild orchids. Or, if you do not care for Jerry and his orchids—there are thirty species of the flower in the island—you can take unto yourself the leisurely privileges of the capital, Nassau, and enjoy to the full what is known as the world's most glorious surf at Paradise Beach. You can watch, if you will, the multi-colored sails of graceful craft flying against the turquoise background of the sea. Whether these or the shops around the British Colonial Hotel attract you, nothing will prevent your ready agreement that here is a capital fit for a duke, especially when that duke has been a king.

When Edward, Duke of Windsor, sets himself down in Government House to wield the pen of British colonial office, he may write a chapter into the annals of his new dukedom off Miami as yet impossible to foretell. Previous to his appointment to this post, the two most notable events in the history of the islands had taken place in 1492 and 1859 respectively. The first was the landing of Columbus at San Salvador; the second, the granting by the British Crown of a subsidy to Samuel Cunard, whereby he was able to initiate a monthly mail service between New York and Nassau.

* * *

Columbus wrote to Ferdinand and Isabella that "this country"—meaning the eastern extremes of the Bahama group—"excels all others as far as the day surpasses the night in splendor." Of the aborigines, who met a sad end at the hands of Haiti's Governor in 1509, Columbus said that "their conversation is the sweetest imaginable; their faces always smiling." In spite of their bitter history, followed later on by years of altercation between England and Spain over the ownership of the islands, the smiles which greeted Columbus remain to greet the modern traveler in the romance and lushness of the place itself. Only the lookout tower built by the notorious Blackbeard remains at Nassau to tell the tale of another dark period in Bahama history when pirate raids were reigns of terror.

Windsor comes as Governor General. Never before has the governmental head been so vested; this title has been reserved for use in the dominions. So the appointment of the Duke raises a question with the tradition-supporting Britishers of Nassau as to just what destiny the circumstance portends. Perhaps the title has been given Edward merely because of his unique position in the Empire. Again, it may suggest that British possessions to the southeast of the United States are to be gathered into one fold and given dominion status.

One guess is trustworthy. Windsor has been for many years the Empire's number one salesman to America. And now this man, whose private career has lately overshadowed his tremendous importance as the world's best trained monarch, is to live not two hours' flying distance from the United States, the wellspring of Bahama prosperity.

* * *

As nobody knows the whole story of the twenty-nine islands, the cays, the rocks which make up the Bahama group, so no one can forelimit the possible activities of a man who has specialized, time and time again, in the role of good-will ambassador. Tiled roofs and gardens aflame with gay flora set a vivid backdrop for his coming. He will have to deal with an annual rallying of wealthy American tourists, a colony of Britishers catering to American appreciation of good management, and a large population of picturesque but improvident Negroes. These will be his routine tasks. Beyond them, will he be figurehead or missionary?

When the Duke relinquished his throne, he said that if needed he would return to the service of his country. In this crisis of liberty that is upon us, have circumstances offered him an opportunity to serve both the Old World and the New?

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